REGISTERED No. 72—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,513.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year........Rs. 42 } Including
{ For Six Months,. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Tuticorin	16
,, Rutnagherry	9	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla	9	,, Galle	18
,, Carwar	10	,, Negapatam	21
,, Mangalore	11	,, Madras	23
,, Cannanore	12	,, Coconada	25
,, Tellicherry	12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Badagherry	12	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Calicut	13	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Beypore	13	,, False Point	28
,, Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30
,, Alleppy	14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 8·3 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. M Lville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th March 1873, at noon.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	18	Arrive Fao	2
,, Guadur	19	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	21	,, Bahrein	9
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Linga	9
,, Linga	25	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	27	,, Muscat	13
,, Kowet	29	,, Guadur	15
,, Fao	29	,, Kurrachee	1-
Arrive BUSREH	30	,, BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO UNDERMENTIONED PORTS AND GOA.

THE fine fast sailing Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Graizier, will LEAVE BOMBAY on every SATURDAY, at 5 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, to undermentioned Ports :—

Hubsee Junjera, Siwerdhun, Hurnee, Unuwell, and Chiploon, Rutnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla and Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. MERWANJEE BAJANJEE, at No. 28, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazar Gate Street, No. 109.

CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 8TH MARCH.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (n m.). Has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.........................Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 20th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
[illegible], on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

[illegible]ION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The [illegible] FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the [illegible] for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

[illegible] 3,782 Tons ...600 H.P., on 17th March.
[illegible] 3,648 ,, ...600 ,, on 31st ,,
[illegible] 3,742 ,, ...600 ,, on 14th April.
[illegible] 2,440 ,, ...630 ,, on 28th ,,
[illegible] 3,128 ,, ...600 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

[illegible] Rs. 660
[illegible] ,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

[illegible] Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. KING, SEYMOUR & Co.
LIVERPOOL. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.) Captain G. J. Banor, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. SUMATRA, 2,202 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Andrews, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 5th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship PEMBROKESHIRE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. All Claims arising for deficiency or damage to CARGO, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will not be entertained.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGARCANDY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, on account of the underwriters, ex "Prince Waldemar" :—

C M K,—175 bags damaged sugarcandy.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 45 Bales of Karunja Cotton at Colaba.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Depot of Messrs. Goculdass Madhowjee and Co. at Colaba, by order of Messrs. Goculdass Madhowjee and Co. on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

45 bales of Karanja Cotton stamped by the marks of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A small quantity of fresh English Butter (price moderate.)

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choice collection of valuable superior and real Pythanee Turbans or Pagooties.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Anoopchund Lalljee—

219 Pythanee Turbans.

The above goods are now on inspection.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, on account of Mortgagors Gold hand and head ornaments, nose rings, ear-rings, chains, diamond rings and silver assorted pots and silk and gold wearing apparels, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.,

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ROMAN CEMENT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Grant Road, in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the following barrels of Roman Cement.

900 Barrels of Roman Cement.

AUCTION SALE OF CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Boxes each 1 dozen quarts Champagne via Imperial.
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, pints ,,
19 ,, ,, 1 ,, quarts ,, Stein Brothers Carte Blanche.
10 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, Carte Noire.
25 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, Count Bismark.
29 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ,, Flour de Sillery.
10 ,, ,, 2 ,, pints ,,
7 ,, ,, 1 ,, quarts ,, Sparkling Hock.
2 ,, ,, 2 ,, pints ,,
1 ,, ,, 1 ,, Still Hock.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

8 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.

A few articles of furniture, such as large round dining table, chairs, couches, chest of drawers, four post bedstead, easy and rocking chairs, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Serviceable Horse, Harness and Shigram, the property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
1 Grey Arab Carriage Horse, height 14-1½.
1 Park Phaeton with Grey Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome Grey Arab Charger, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 10th, and TUESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Hassard, the same comprises, handsome vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, waiter, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery by Mappin and Webb, linen, wines, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, sofa and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, teapoys, handsome carpets, bronze and plated hanging argand lamps, first-rate engravings in maple frames, writing table, book case, English iron and blackwood bedsteads, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, English towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A Handsome Grey Arab Charger.
A set of English plated Mounted double Harness.
A Military saddle with furniture and bridle, by P. Grant and Sons.
An Aden Cow and Calf.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Monday, the 10th instant, at 6 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Choice Plants, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, a large collection of choice plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the [illegible] instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, [illegible] at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Messrs. F. L. [illegible] and C. Reynolds.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome Pier Glasses with console tables, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by E. Kesterton, a ditto circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Palliser, a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, a powerful Bay Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. Wright.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage, a Handsome Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Holman," a pair of very Handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Professor Candy.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1873.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana and Tank Bunders.

On account of first purchasers—
400 Second-class Teak Squares.
35 Tons Teak Scantlings,
in small convenient lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., &c., at the Cotton Villa, Chinchpoogly.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, sale commencing at or about 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the Household Furniture, &c., of William Henry Walker, Esq., the same comprising neat cut glassware, plated spoons and forks, cruet and pickle frames, butter pot, table candlesticks, hanging argand lamp, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, neatly carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining-room, pier, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, hatstand, carved four-post bedstead, camp cots, child's cot, clothes presses, wardrobes, screens, bath dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, a first-class Handsome Open Carriage, by W. J. & C. Felton, Belgrave Square, London, a very light and neat single-seated Miniature Brougham, by Ness of Aberdeen, a pair of young powerful Australian Horses, &c., &c., at No. 17 Upper Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Lt. Colonel A. A. Bayly, R. A.

Further particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH 1873.

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ATALANTA (s.), from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents s.s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer HILTON PHILIPSON, Purvis, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Customs' Bunders without delay.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th March 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—The DHOLLERA BRANCH will be RE-OPENED IMMEDIATELY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

7th March 1873.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—A WIDOW LADY and her DAUGHTERS, residing in Chiswick, assisted by Resident Foreign Governesses and Professors of Eminence, wish to receive ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN to EDUCATE with a select number of PUPILS. The comforts of a refined Christian Home, with tender maternal care offered. Entire charge taken if desired. The air of Chiswick is genial, the soil grand, and the situation one of the healthiest and most agreeable in England. Terms from 100 guineas a year. References are kindly permitted to the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE LUSH, Balmoral House, Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, London; Rev. F. GELL, M.A., (late Chaplain, Bombay Presidency), Llyswen Rectory, Brecon; and the Rev. N. LORAINE, St. Paul's, Grove Park, Chiswick. Address, Mrs. EVANS, Cress-well [illegible]

THE [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] SHAREHO[illegible] (in Liquid[illegible] Weaving Mi[illegible] DAY, the 8t[illegible] [illegible] Becherdass [illegible] at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] following purposes :—

1. To hea[illegible] Report and receive his Account showing th[illegible] business of the winding up of the Comp[illegible] and the Assets thereof disposed off.
2. And [illegible] same and pass a Resolution dissolving th[illegible]
3. To deter[illegible] id Dividend and the Bank's Records are to be [illegible] do such other business as may be deemed advisab[illegible] e aforesaid.

[illegible]JEE BYRAMJEE,
Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 4th Ma[illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AND PARCELS AT POONA AND SHOLAPORE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels to and from the Poona and Sholapoor Stations of this Railway.

The Contract to commence about the 22nd May next, or on a date to be hereafter named.

The Contractor will be held responsible for the correct and prompt Delivery and Collection of Goods and Parcels at the Stations named, and for paying over to the Company all sums which he may collect on their account.

The Contract will be for one year certain and subject to three months' notice at any time after the expiration of the first year.

The Contractor will be required to give such approved personal security and to deposit such a sum of money with the Company as security for the proper fulfilment of the Contract as may be hereafter named.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Carting Contract at Poona and Sholapoor" should be lodged in the Agent's Office before 12 o'clock at noon on Monday, the 31st March, instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the Tenders should be made separately for the carting at each of the places named, so that the acceptance of the tender for one will not involve its acceptance at the other station.

Further information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March 1873.

NOTICE.—GRADUATES of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE and LICENTIATES of MEDICINE of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY, who have SUBSCRIBED to the Address voted to Dr. JOHN HENRY SYLVESTER, as per Resolution I. of the Meeting held on the 18th of February 1873, are hereby informed that the instructions from the Principal Secretary of State for India forbidding the acceptance *under any circumstances* of Addresses presented to Members of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Services are so imperative in their terms, that the local Government has been unable in accordance with their Notification, General Department, of 20th January 1872, to permit Dr. SYLVESTER to receive the same. It is therefore notified that the deputation of the Sylvester Address Committee and other Graduates and Licentiates who have expressed their desire to accompany the Committee will not meet THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 5 P.M., as previously intimated.

By Order,
KAIKHUSRO R. VICCAJEE,
Secretary to the Sylvester Address Committee.

Bombay, 8th March 1873.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES.

STEWARDS.

Major WILLOUGHBY. F. H. SOUTER, Esq., C.S.I. | T. M. FILGATE, Esq. DONALD GRAHAM, Esq.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

A HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.—For all horses. Rs. 200 from the fund. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Nominations to be sent in on Monday, the 10th March, by 5 P.M. Weights to be declared by 7 A.M. on the following morning. Declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. on the same day. Entrance 2 G.M.; 1 G.M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen riders.

A HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE—For Arabs and country breds. Rs. 200 from the fund. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course on the Flats. Nominations to be sent in on Monday, the 10th March, by 5 P.M. Weights to be declared by 7 A.M. on the following morning. Declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. on the same day. Entrance 2 G.M.; 1 G.M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen riders.

CONSOLATION STAKES—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and country breds that have never won a race. 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Arabs 11 stone, country breds 11 stone 7 lbs. Entrance 1 G. M. Gentlemen riders.

Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. ¾ of a mile over the Steeple-chase Course; catch weights over 10-7. Entrance Rs 10. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day by 8 A.M. on the day of race.

Three horses from different stables to start in each race, or the public money will be withheld.

Should the funds subscribed not be sufficient for the above money to be given a proportionate amount will be deducted from each race.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of 1870 will be in force.

H. W. ATKINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

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Bombay, 13th January 1873.

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NOTICES.

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MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that they have REMOVED their STOCK from MEADOW STREET to the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, where they will remain and carry on Business till the Exhibition is over.

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DINSHAWJEE PESTONJEE, Successor to late JEHANGEERJEE EDULJEE, Watch Maker, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public, and begs to inform them that he has kept the old Watch-making Establishment, under the Name and Style of late Jehangeerjee Eduljee, the late partner of Jamshedjee Muncherjee, Watch Maker of Meadow Street, where all varieties of Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical Boxes, &c., &c., are cleaned and repaired at moderate charges, and are guaranteed for one year. Testimonials to be seen at the Shop, No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Bombay, 8th February 1873.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks. Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

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BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

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Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

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NOTICES.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S TRIAL.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of 3rd March 1873 contains all the Legal Points urged in favour of the prisoners, and

1. The Prisoners' Petition to the Appeal Court.
2. The Certificate of Prisoners' Counsel.
3. The Advocate-General's Certificate.

A FEW SPARE COPIES ON HAND.
Price four annas a copy.

PAUNCHGUNNY SCHOOLS, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
(Under the direction of the Diocesan Board of Education and a Local Committee.)

The above will RE-OPEN on March 15th, under Mr. W. O'Brien (late La Martiniere College, Lucknow). Girls' Department separate from the Boys, and superintended by the Wife of the Head Master. Applications for Boarders to be made to the HEAD MASTER.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH 1873.

With alterations in G. I. P. Railway Tables which came into operation on Feb. 17.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY AUTHORIZING MR. JOSEPH A. SASSOON to SIGN our NAME is CANCELLED.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

BOMBAY RACES!!!

THE GRAND STAND, next to the BYCULLA CLUB, from which the most magnificent view of the whole COURSE can be obtained, the START to FINISH! TICKETS to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMON & Co., or at the Stand on Race days.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS, from THURSDAY, 13th, to SATURDAY, 15th instant, both days inclusive.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 4th March 1872.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS. For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the [illegible]NINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY [illegible]KETS to PARIS and LON[illegible] may be obtained at [illegible] Company's Agencies at Suez, Brin[illegible] and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

NOTICE.—Under the provisions of A[illegible] IV., SECTION 9, of the RULE, a SPECIAL GEN[illegible] MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL [illegible] will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, th[illegible] March 1873, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. C. WATT, Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 25th February 1873.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS be not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Trades' Protection Society.

17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY, 13th, to SATURDAY, 15th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS, from THURSDAY, 13th, to SATURDAY, 15th instant, both days inclusive :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
HERBERT COPE, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned will be DISSOLVED on the 28TH INSTANT by mutual consent.

All Claims against, and monies due, up to the 31st May 1872, will be paid and received by Mrs. Ginger; and from the 1st June 1872 to the day of dissolution by Mr. C. Stephens.

A. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS.
W. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP, the Undersigned begs to inform the Public in general that the BUSINESS at T. Ginger's Veterinary, Livery, and Commission Stables will be CONDUCTED from the 1st March next by Mr. G. F. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon, at present assisting GINGER, STEPHENS, & SONS.

A. GINGER.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for p[illegible] by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppy, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¾ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL.

The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.

ACCURACY! ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

ROSS AND COMPANY,
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BOMBAY.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining for Spinning and Press shares. Government Paper closed dull.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼ to 5/16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/32 to 1s. 11½d.
Do. do...	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/32 to ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100 3/16
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	100
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¾
China... ...	60 Do. do. ...	225

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been quiet, but steady, but a larger business is reported to have been done yesterday, chiefly in 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, for which an active demand continues, and in which a further advance of half an anna per piece has taken place. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings......	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 to Rs. 4 4½
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 13 to Rs. 4 13½
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,, 5 12 to Rs. 5 13
,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 ,,	,, 5 12 to Rs. 5 13
,, Printers	26 ,,	30 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 5½
,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 2¾ to Rs. 2 3

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250 pieces Grey Shirtings [illegible]

600 ,, [illegible]

[illegible]

COTTON.

[illegible] done yesterday, but [illegible] to report in rates. The following [illegible] quotations :—

[illegible] ......at Rs. 224 to Rs. 225
Akote [illegible] ......at ,, 230 to ,, 231
Broach [illegible] ......at ,, 255 to ,, 256
Hingunghat [illegible] ......at ,, 256 to ,, 257
Dhollera (May delivery) ......at ,, 220 to ,, 222

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250 candies New Akote F.P.B ...(10 days)......at Rs. 235
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, (Ready)......at ,, 235
100 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 234½
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 236¼
100 ,, ,, Veravul ,, (,,)......at ,, 205
100 ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 205
100 ,, ,, Bhownuggur (,,)......at ,, 225 to 225½
50 ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 227
75 ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 224 to 226½
50 ,, ,, Broach M.G. (,,)......at ,, 254½
50 ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 254¼
75 ,, ,, ,, (10 April)......at ,, 254
50 ,, ,, ,, (Ready)......at ,, 256
50 ,, ,, Dhollera (end of April)......at ,, 222
25 ,, ,, Oomrawuttee (Ready) FPB at ,, 229½
50 ,, ,, Khandeish (,,)......at ,, 217 to 220
25 ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 211 to 213
175 ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 215
75 ,, ,, Julgaum (,,)......at ,, 218
50 ,, ,, Dewlee (,,)......at ,, 240
350 ,, ,, Julgaum (,,)......at ,, 215
125 ,, ,, Caranja (,,)......at ,, 219
250 ,, ,, ,, (,,)......at ,, 218

METALS.

400 cwt. Copper Braziers..................at Rs. 55½ per cwt.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st March 1873.

Open 1,266¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,25,531	6	0
Merchandize	4,27,081	12	6
Electric Telegraph	968	12	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	600	0	0
Total Rs.........	5,54,181	14	6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles.................Total Rs	5,05,812	9	8
Increase Rs......	48,369	4	10

CALCUTTA.—3RD MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—
—In Government Securities :—
4 per cents. at Rs. 102-4.
—In shares :—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,405.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 111.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH MARCH.

London..	Cotton .... Cases .... Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton......... Coffee.....	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3 5s.
	Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
	Havre............	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	....	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt	....	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..........		Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius	....	Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Oorun (s)............	Nacoda	Cutch, March 4.
7	Bagdad (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta, Feb. 13.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kurrachee (s).........	Henderson ...	Kurrachee.
	Ocean	Peterson ...	Akyab.
	H. M. S. Serapis......	Grant......	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, Anderson, to Sydney, &c.
Barque Prince Waldemar, Edger, to Kurrachee.
Barque Newcastle, Teasdale, to Akyab.
Schooner N. Ahmed Ferund, to Colombo.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Emeu, to China, &c.
Steamer Hydaspes, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Mathew Clay, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sumatra, to Sydney, &c.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
3	Anemone	Pares...	Marseilles, July 13.
	Compta	Hart	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
3	Scotia (s)	....	....
	Bertha (s)..............	....	....
	Berar (s)	....	....
	Atalanta	....	....
	Bohilla	....	....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20 China, ss, Perrins, from Suez, with mail.
20 Cella, ss, Jeffrey, from Bombay.
20 Behar, ss, Dundas, from Suez, with mail.
20 Danube, ss, Fleureau, from Mauritius.
21 Alice, ss, Thompson, from Newcastle.
21 M. Maxham, ss, Schwahe, from Cardiff.
21 Timor, ss, Brown, from Bombay.
23 Tarn French, F. ss, Marquessue, from Saigon.
24 Isckya Yeen Byan, ss, Brown, from Suez.
24 Punjab, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
24 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Bombay, with mail.
24 Bartolomeo Danovaro Barg, Trobucco, from Liverpool.
25 Amarapoora ss, Leslie, from Bassein.
25 Red Gauntlet ss, Mann, from Jedda.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 20 China, ss, Perrins, Calcutta.
21 Behar, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
21 Cella, ss, Jeffrey, to Liverpool.
21 Dacca ss, Beyts, to Bombay.
22 Timor, ss, Brown, to Liverpool.
23 Aristocrat, ss, Wilkie, to Bombay.
23 Tarn French, F. ss, Marquessue, to Calcutta.
23 Risano, ss, Stentigaff, to Rangoon.
24 Royal Minstrel, ss, Howsagoe, to Cochin.
24 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Suez.
25 Amarapoora, ss, Leslie, to Liverpool.
25 Red Gauntlet, ss, Mann, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 25 Dunedin, ship, Laren, from Cardiff, bound to Rangoon.
Feb. 16 Dadloy, brig, Nacoda, from Marcella.
17 Alice Otto, ss, R. Gibb, from Leith, bound to Bombay.
18 Wheatlandside, ss, Sutherland, from Liverpool.
20 Danube, ss, Fleureau, Mauritius, bound to Mauritius.
21 Alice, ss, Thompson, from Newcastle, bound to Beypore.
21 M. Maxham, ss, Schwahe, from Cardiff, bound to Rangoon.
24 Isckya yeen Byan, ss, Brown, from Suez, bound to Rangoon.
24 Punjaub ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar, bound to Zanzibar.
24 Bartolomeo Danovaro Barg, Tramlucco, from Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH MARCH.

FROM LONDON.

Urbino s, 24 cases papers, Cassum Abdool Rehman ; 22 packages papers, and 3 cases oxidue, Bhicoo Sazba & Co. ; 100 drums turpentine, S. J. de Souza ; 350 cases sherry, 50 cases champagne, 30 cases moselle, 200 cases cognac and 85 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co ; 40 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee & Co. ; 8 bales paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur ; 75 casks beer, Ardaseer Dorabjee.
St. Olaf s, 50 hogsheads beer, The L. A. and A. Co.
Colombo s, 25 cases claret, J. Neuberg.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Centeroon, 83 cases brandy, Ed ljee Rustomjee Mody.
Glaneuse, 24 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 500 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.
Lady Allen, 300 bales cotton, and 200 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co. ; 102 bags sursee seed, Goculdass Herjeewan.
Phrenologist, 52 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.
Ellen Bates, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Thomas Parker s, 32 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Chimondas Saweldas ; 66 bales cotton, C. Macdonald & Co. ; 65 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha ; 78 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund ; 28 bales skins, Aboo Salib & Co. ; 55 bales cotton, Heerachund Capoorchund ; 25 bales wool, Jamnadass Cursondass ; 50 bales cotton, Narandass Pursotumdass ; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Megjee Narronjee ; 25 bales cotton, Khetseedas Hurmookroy ; 50 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Naggee and Co. ; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Rushby & Co. ; 8 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur.
John Adamson s, 15 bales hides and skins, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 5,600 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co. ; 519 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.
Peshawur s, 100 bales wool, J. D. Vurria ; 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. ; 45 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee.
Urbino s, 290 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 25 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co. 200 cwts horns, H. G. Hoosen & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, H. Classon & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Mathew Clay s, 57 bales cotton, Goculdass Damodur ; 150 bales cotton, Goculdas Heerjee & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co. ; 310 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Shamjee Ludha.
Virago s, 250 packages nux vomica, Cursondass Nensey ; 250 bales wool, Peel Cassels & Co. 1 bale cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.
Jane Pardew, 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur, s, 1 bundle teeth, Nursee Kessowjee & Co. ; 257 pieces, E. teeth, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lady Clare, s, 62 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co
Hydaspes, s, 40 cases coffee, A. Tait.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes, s, 53 bales wool, A. Tait.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 20 bales hides, Suckoor Woomanjee ; 11 cases indigo, Hasamead Vadoomull ; 17 cases E. teeth, Gopaljee Ranchen.
Fin[illegible] horns, A. H. Meya ; 114 bales cotton, [illegible] Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hydaspes, s, 50 bales cotton, H. Classon & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aristocrat, s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 25 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 25½ chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 5 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Langrana and Co ; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee ; 100 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 42 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 93 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 31½ chests opium, Ganeesdass Goolraj ; 56 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 17 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 64 cases broken glasses, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 chests opium, D. G. Hoossen ; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.
Emeu, s, 15 bales cotton, D. G. Husson and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong, s, 67 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 1 case rose water, David Sassoon & Co. ; 25 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 5 chests opium, Ramchund Jaichund ; 1 chest opium, Moolchund Jumnadass ; 12 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Johnston, Colonel, Bengal Survey Department, rom furlough from England.
Liston Captain, Assistant Commissioner N. W. P., from furlough, from England.
Payne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Clark, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bowen, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., from furlough, from England.
Brooke, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, from furlough, from England.
Coote, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England
Mackenzie, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, from furlough, from England.
Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from furlough from England.
Kay, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Puckle, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.
Mercer, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Allahabad.

MARCH 7.

Chapman, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.
Hesse, Captain, 58th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Sealkote.
Thompson, Major, 59th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Jenkins, Major, Corps of Guides, to rejoin, to Murdan.
Mead, Major, Bengal P. W. Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Roche, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to England.
Johnstone, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 6th March, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

56th Foot—Lieut A P Cotton, for 30 days, from the 8th instant, privilege leave.

1st Light Cavalry—Capt H W Harris, for 30 days, from the 15th instant, privilege leave.

1st Light Cavalry—Lieut E L Elliott, for 10 days, in extension of privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 4.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr A MacGregor, Collr and Mag of Malabar, privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, from or after the 10th instant.

Mr R Sewell, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery District, privilege leave for three months.

Mr P A Cole, Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury Malabar, privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days.

The Hon Sir Walter Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe for eight months, from the 17th instant.

Mr E F Webster, Ag Dist Judge of Cuddapah, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

The Hon David Arbuthnott, to act as Collr and Mag of Tanjore during the absence of Mr G L Morris on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. William Logan, to act as Collr and Mag of Malabar during the absence of Mr MacGregor on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr John Brownrigg Spelding, to act as Collr and Mag of Malabar until the arrival of Mr Logan.

Mr Henry Edward Sullivan, to be Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collr and Mag of South Arcot during the absence of Mr Garstin on leave or until further orders.

Mr John Henry Master, to be Collr and Mag of Bellary.

Mr Lorne Augustus Campbell, to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Dept during the employment of Mr. Wellesley on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Jeffrey Knox, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna District during the employment of Mr Glenny on other duty, until further orders.

Mr. S B Fernandez, to act as Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury, Malabar, during the absence of Mr. P A Cole on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W C H Sharkey, Tehsildar Guntoor, to act as an additional Depy Collr and Mag, General duties, in the District of Cuddapah until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. Robert Sewell, Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot, to be Asst to the Col and Mag of the Godavery District.

Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery District, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of North Arcot.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap 104, Section 7, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon William Holloway, Judge of the High Court, to officiate as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, during the absence of the Hon Sir W Morgan or until further orders.

Mr. Octavius Butler Irvine to be District Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Collr and Mag of Chingleput during the absence of Mr. Barlow on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. John Child Hannyngton, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Vellore, but to continue to act as District Judge of Guntoor during the employment of Mr. Swinton on other duty, or until further orders.

Lt Ambrose Awdry, Royal Engs, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Surg Hunter Adam, Civil Surg and Supt of Jail, Vizagapatam, to be Medical Officer at Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry, vice Surgeon W. F. Davis.

Surg George Edward Whitton, M. B. and B. A., Acting Civil Surgeon and Supt of Jail, Vizagapatam, to be Civil Surg and Supt of Jail, Vizagapatam, vice Sur Adam.

Mr John Charles Loch to be President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X. of 1872) Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox, Asst to the Col and Mag of North Arcot, is appointed to be Mag of the First Class and to exercise the powers conferred on Mag of that class by Notification of 21st Dec 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col W T Clarke, of the S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe.

Capt L Owen, of the S C, 1st Wing Sub 16th Regt N I, on furlough on medical certificate, for two years.

The Right Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt R C Smith, R A, Com of Ordnance 2nd Class, to act as Comy of Ordnance 1st class, during the employment of Lt-Col E W Childers on other duty or until further orders.

Lt F R Twynam, R A, Comy of Ordnance 2nd class, to act as Comy of Ordnance 2nd class, vice Smith and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt A I Macleverty or until further orders.

Lt Arthur Napier Pearse, R A, to act as Comy of Ordnance 3rd Class, vice Twynam.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lt-Col, having completed twenty-six years' service—Major John Woodcock from the 1st March 1873.
To be Capt, having completed twelve years' service—Lt Thomas William Sandes, from the 4th March 1873.

Infantry General List.

Lt (Bt-Capt) Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe to Capt vice Cherry, Cadre 49th N I, deceased. Dated 31st January 1873.

Lt Robert Milday Clerk and Marc Henry Wratislaw to be Capts by Bt from the 4th March 1873.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt P Montgomerie of the Royal (Madras) Engrs Ex Engr 3rd Grade and Officiating District Engr, Tanjore, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Capt L F Campbell, of the S C. acting 2nd Wing Sub 25th Regt N I, on furlough.

The undermentioned officer is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in this Presidency :—

Depy Inspr-Genl J A W Thompson, M D, arrived at Bombay on the 18th Feb 1873.

The head quarters and B and C Batteries of C Brigade R H A are brought on the strength of the Madras establishment from the 18th Feb 1873, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

Col G W Russell of the S C is permitted to reside and draw pay on the Neilgherries.

Col R T Snow, of the S C, is permitted to reside and draw pay at Bangalore or elsewhere in the Madras Presidency.

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Per Annum .... Rs 10 0 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

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BOMBAY EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission—ONE RUPEE.
OPEN on WEDNESDAY from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. to PURDA LADIES only ; after that hour to Ladies or Families only. Admission—ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN on SUNDAY from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

A LETTER from England addressed to LIEUTENANT THOMAS L. THROP, 1st (The Royal Scots) Regiment, is waiting for him at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION (*urgent*).

Bombay, 7th March 1873.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

ENGINEER E.—The information was taken from the *Gazette of of India* of Feb. 22.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEGEYT—March 2nd, Camp Lugai Morvee, Kattywar, the wife of Willoughby S. G. LeGeyt, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILLESPIE—March 2nd, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Major R. B. Gillespie, 106th Foot, of a son.
GOWENLOCK—March 1st, 93, Clive Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. H. Gowenlock, Esq., of a son.
HALLIDAY—March 3rd, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Fred. M. Halliday, C.S., of a son.
MANSERGH—March 2nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain C. S. Mansergh, H. M.'s 40th Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

THE Hon. Colonel Kennedy has been assisted by the Bench of Justices in carrying the Toolsee dam dispute to a Committee of Engineers for decision. It will be remembered that the Bench on two previous occasions decided what they considered should be the thickness of the dams ; they first adopted the opinion of their own selected professional referee, and at a subsequent meeting they adhered to the resolution which had been previously passed, casting the responsibility of failure upon Government in the event of the dimensions of the dams being departed from and the wishes of the Bench disregarded. At the meeting on Thursday last a majority of Justices decided that a further reference to professional opinion was necessary, and, as we have said, a Committee of Engineers was nominated to decide the dispute between the Hon. Colonel Kennedy and Mr. Ormiston. No one acquainted with the Toolsee discussion can have any reasonable doubt that the Bench would have been quite satisfied that the dams should be executed according to the dimensions proposed by Mr. Ormiston ; it is due to the pertinacity of Colonel Kennedy alone that the Bench has been induced to give way and refer the dispute to a Committee of Engineers. But although the Public Works Secretary has gained his point, and by gaining it has placed the Bench in a false if not a ridiculous position, it remains to be seen what result will follow the reference to the Committee of Engineers. One of the three Engineers nominated to this Committee by the Hon. Colonel Kennedy and approved by a majority of the Bench of Justices, has refused to do the ungracious and unprofessional work required of him. Mr. LeMesurier was present at the meeting of Thursday, and at once told the Bench that he would not act upon the Committee. It was said by another Justice that the other members—Mr. Mathews and Mr. Forde—would also decline the honour that was intended them. This we can very well believe. A respect for themselves and the profession to which they have the honour to belong might well influence their decision. If the dispute about the Toolsee dams had been previously conducted in a purely professional spirit and with the one object of getting at the truth, a reference to a Committee of Engineers might have been a very proper thing, and to go on such a Committee would be unobjectionable. But the history of this Toolsee business and the strain that has been put upon everything connected with it that might influence the non-professional mind and prejudice it with reference to Mr. Ormiston's professional character will make professional men jealous of their own good name and cause them to pause before they allow themselves to be used ex-professionally in any way. The power of throwing dirt on the professional character of any man by means of a committee of reference is not a power that the Engineers of Bombay should allow to be used against themselves. They hold in their own hands the power to resist so dangerous a measure, and we shall be glad to learn that they have resolved to be true to themselves and to the profession to which they belong. We repeat that a reference committee would only be justified where nothing but a professional question was involved, and where no bad or unprofessional feeling had previously been manifested, especially on the most powerful or ruling side. The bad taste and bitterness of this Toolsee dispute reached a climax on Thursday last, when the Municipal Commissioner went far out of his way publicly to tell the Justices that he had sought professional opinion in all quarters about the matters in dispute and had learned that "Mr. Ormiston was wrong." The dispute had reached its present stage before Mr. Pedder came to Bombay to join the Municipality, and his appearance in the quarrel in the garb of a clean gone partizan was perfectly gratuitous. It is true that Mr. Pedder insisted with some vehemence that he was responsible for the Toolsee works, and that this responsibility gave him a great interest in them, but when it is remembered that at the very same meeting when he was asked the question as to who was responsible for the excess of sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 80,000 for the water extension survey, he replied that he really did not know and could not say, but that a reference might be made to the legal advisers of the Bench. So much for municipal responsibility and so much for Mr. Pedder's undying interest in the Toolsee works.

But if the Hon. Colonel Kennedy's reference committee can be assembled, it is quite clear that Government is under no obligation to accept the decision of that committee. That Government would refuse to be guided by the views of that committee in the event of their views being opposed to those expressed by Colonel Kennedy we have the best reason to believe. The reference committee would be sat upon just as Mr. Ormiston has been sat upon. When the Bench nominated Mr. Ormiston to be their professional referee for the Toolsee works they were told by the Hon. Colonel Kennedy that Mr. Ormiston was allowed to act as a Justice of the Peace, but that as Government were invested with the power of sanctioning the works, they would review the scheme which the Bench desired to execute. It was not then believed or supposed that the professional referee of the Bench would receive hostile and ungenerous treatment, but we all now know what power is placed behind the words "subject, however, to such prohibitions and limitations as the Governor in Council may in any case think fit to prescribe." How would the reference committee like to have their report reviewed by the Hon. Colonel Kennedy in the same spirit and with the same unction which have made the Toolsee Government resolutions famous in Bombay ? We only require one such resolution to complete the farce of investing one Engineer with a crushing power over his professional brethren, a power to which he is not entitled by any professional pre-eminence.

If the resolution that has been passed by the Bench is unfortunate as regards the success of the formation of a reference committee, it is still more unfortunate as regards the friendly relations of the Bench with Mr. Ormiston. With a just indignation at the affront that the passing of the unjust and obnoxious resolution would involve, Mr. Ormiston told the Bench that his connection with that body would be severed if the resolution was passed, and when the resolution was put to the meeting and passed Mr. Ormiston left the Durbar room. Since then we learn that Mr. Ormiston has resigned the Chairmanship of the Mechanics' Institute, and he has done so probably to avoid a further unprofessional conflict in another field.

Let us consider for a moment what is involved in driving from the Bench one of the most useful and skilful professional men in Bombay. Let us ask in what important municipal work that has been undertaken in Bombay during the last seven years the services of Mr. Ormiston has not been engaged ? and when engaged, have not been cheerfully and creditably rendered ? Can the money value of these services be told ? The last great problem that distracts the municipal officers and almost drives them to despair—the removal of the night soil nuisance—is now, or was very recently, engaging Mr. Ormiston's deep attention. Everybody looked to him for a satisfactory solution of the difficulty ; how can he be now solicited to help the *responsible* officer—the Municipal Commissioner, who does not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Ormiston to be an incompetent engineer—with his advice ? The loss of Mr. Ormiston on the Bench or in the new Corporation must be regarded as a public calamity, and where the sin of Mr. Ormiston's banishment lies may be enquired of the Hon. Colonel Kennedy, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee. It is a great misfortune indeed that the friends of the city are not the friends of the Bench of Justices. Of one thing would we remind the Bench, and it is this—when they appointed Mr Ormiston to be their professional referee on the Toolsee water project, they should in honesty have expressed their intention of refusing to be bound by his opinion. And because Mr. Ormiston's services were to be availed of without remuneration this was the more necessary to be done. Had this been done the public would have been saved the unseemly struggle that has been going on in the endeavour to prove the excellence of Mr. Walton as a Hydraulic Engineer at the expense of Mr. Ormiston's professional reputation, and the Bench would have been left in the hands of those who hold the power of sanction to do the best they could with Mr. Walton's imperfect project.

It is high time that the snubbing of public-spirited men by high officials of Government were brought [illegible] Government an[illegible] Let the Bench [illegible] of public-spirited [illegible] they will soon see how [illegible] drive the best of them into obs[illegible] were in our power to recall Mr. Ormiston from his voluntary retirement from the Bench, we would urge our request by appealing to his strong sense of duty and encourage him with the persuasion that whoever may be against him the public—the outside unbiassed public—regard him as one of the best friends of the city.

THE judgment of the High Court (Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Melvill) in the appeal brought by Government to set aside the decree of the District Court of Rutnagherry is worthy of notice. The Government, through the Revenue Survey Department, had in 1863-64 imposed a new and enhanced assessment on certain lands belonging to the Mehendale family, held under leases granted in the early part of this century, and the owners successfully contested in the District Court the right of Government so to enhance the assessment, contesting that it was barred by the terms of the leases. The High Court has now, with a trifling exception, confirmed the District Court's decree.

It is highly satisfactory to notice that the British Government has abstained from any attempt to question the validity of the leases granted by the former Native Government, or to repudiate them as not now binding. There is no doubt that much plausible argument might have been adduced in support of the plea that leases or agreements executed by the former rulers are not binding on the present Government. Our native fellow subjects will be gratified to see that no such plea was attempted. The Government, however, contested the meaning of the leases, and denied that they conveyed any permanent assessment. The terms of the leases fairly admitted of this contention. The leases recited that the lessees should spend money and bring uncultivated, unprofitable salt lands into cultivation ; that they should hold them free of assessment for thirty years ; that for six years more a reduced but gradually increasing assessment should be paid ; and that the land should become liable to "full assessment" at specified rates in the thirty-seventh year, at which rates assessment should be paid every year or "year by year." Government maintained that no permanent limit of assessment was guaranteed by these leases, and it is probable that, if the document under consideration had been a free grant, it would have been construed on the principle that nothing passes from the Crown without an express grant, and that no permanent exemption from liability to enhancement of assessment was expressly granted. But the High Court has held that in consequence of the leases recognizing the grantee's obligation to reclaim and bring under cultivation lands the revenue of which was being lost to the State, they were to be construed not as grants but as contracts, and that the intention of both parties should, therefore, be considered. The Court held accordingly that it was clearly the intention of both parties to the old leases that the full rates of assessment, specified as becoming due in the thirty-seventh year, should be permanent, and not liable to revision.

The High Court in this judgment has decided another question of even greater importance. The 25th section of the Bombay Survey Act exempts from the operations of the Survey all lands "held and entered in the land registers as "wholly or partially exempt from the payment "of land revenue." Government contended that as the land registers did not show these lands to be wholly or partially exempt, they were not affected by this proviso, but subject to the operations of the survey, and, as such, liable to an enhancement of assessment. But the High Court has decided that although no exemption was recorded in the land registers as enjoyed by these lands, yet the registers must be read in connection with the leases, and showed that the full rates specified as permanent in the leases were being paid, and that the lands must, therefore, be considered to be registered as partially exempt, inasmuch as they were only liable to assessment at those rates. This interpretation by the High Court, of the proviso to section 25 of the Bombay Survey Act, is of great importance to the owners and occupants of land in this Presidency, especially in those districts along the coast where the system of 'kowles' or leases formerly prevailed.

This decision points to the necessity of amending the Survey Act and extending the proviso attached to section 25, so as to include lands whose assessment has been fixed in perpetuity, as well as those registered as being wholly or partially exempt from assessment. There is no question that the proviso as it stands might have been interpreted by the High Court, as giving Government an absolute power to set aside all such permanent assessments, and to ignore all exemptions, except such as may be recognized in the registers kept by its own officers. This was not intended by the Bombay Council of 1864 when the Act was passed, but the possibility of such an interpretation shows how carelessly the Act was drafted, and it is desirable to set the point at rest by distinct legislation. It is rumoured that a plan is under the consideration of the Government for excluding all such suits from the operation of the Civil Courts. No such law can be passed in the Bombay Council, because it affects the public revenue and the jurisdiction of the High Courts. But the existence of such a rumour is mischievous. The "tyranny of the Revenue Survey Department" would become truly unbearable, if, like the Inam Commission, it were raised above the law. We cannot believe that any officer employed in that department can have such confidence in the correctness of his own judgment, as to object to his proceedings being subjected to the calm and impartial review of such a Court as that which pronounced the judgment which we have been reviewing.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

IN the list of passengers brought to Bombay by the last mail steamer we observe the name of Mr. O'Toole. Mr. O'Toole must have been rather an unwilling "passenger," inasmuch as he was being brought back to a country which he is accused of fleeing from with money that belonged to other people. This is the Mr. Renny who took a passage home a short time ago by the s.s. Timor, with several of his children. Just when the steamer had left Bombay, the police got word by wire from the Calcutta authorities that a Mr. O'Toole had flown with 1,200 sovereigns belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and that it was supposed he had made tracks for the Colonies. The acting Deputy Commissioner of Police of Bombay made inquiries at the Railway station here and heard that a passenger had arrived from Calcutta on the day before the Timor left who was paying for his tickets in sovereigns. The clue was followed, and it was found that the stranger had gone to the English Hotel where be called himself Renny and that while there he paid gold for his necessities. By a curious coincidence the acting Deputy had met the captain of the Timor while she was loading in the harbour, and he remembered a remark made by the mariner that he expected to get a passenger with one or two children from Calcutta. Remembering this fact and the incident of the man with the sovereigns, and learning that the captain of the Timor, on the night before the steamer left, had had an interview with a man in the English Hotel which ended in him obtaining one adult and two children as passengers, Mr. Vincent telegraphed to the police authorities at Aden to stop Mr. Renny and send him back to Bombay, as he was sure that this gentleman was the required Mr. O'Toole. Our correspondent in Aden tells us that there were three or four passengers on board the Timor, and that there was some doubt as to which of them corresponded with the description of the Mr. O'Toole alias Renny who was to be apprehended ; but that all doubt was removed when one of the officers, while searching among the luggage, stumbled upon a book with the name "O'Toole" written on a fly-leaf. Mr. O'Toole was then taken ashore and kept at Aden until the arrival of the mail steamer, upon which he was embarked in due time. He[illegible] the name of "O'Toole" in the pas- [illegible]

[illegible]NCE.

[REUTER'S [illegible]

THE DUBLIN [illegible] BILL.

AM[illegible]

THE KHIVAN [illegible]PEDITION.

[illegible]NDON, 7TH MARCH.

The debate on the Dublin University Bill was continued in the House of Commons yesterday ; it was then adjourned till Monday. The majority of the speakers, including the Liberals, have condemned the measure, and the press generally are adverse to the same.

PARIS, 6TH MARCH.

The National Assembly have voted two clauses of the Constitutional Bill, and referred to the Committee of Thirty an amendment exempting Constitutional Bills from Presidential veto.

NEW YORK, 7TH MARCH.

A conflict between the parties occurred at New Orleans yesterday, which caused fighting, and the Militia in attempting to sieze the police station were repulsed.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6TH MARCH.

A scientific corps accompanies the Khivan Expedition.

Obituary—Lord Ossington and Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P. for Tyrone.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 7TH MARCH.

The s.s. Khedive with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 2 P.M. yesterday.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but unchanged. Surats unchanged.
Fair Dhollera, 6⅝d.
Exchange on India..............1-10¾.
4 per cent. Government Securities...97½.
4½ do. do. ....99½.
5½ do. do. ....105¼.
The Manchester Market has been very firm, and the London Cotton Market is quiet.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of Notes ..£13,750,000, Dec. £1,000,000.
Bills discounted ....£23,787,000, Inc. £1,849,500.
Bullion ....£25,000,000, Dec. £250,000.

MR. ORMISTON has resigned the office of Chairman of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

A TELLICHERRY correspondent says that in that district crops of plantation and native coffee are a total failure.

MR. PEILE, Acting Political Agent of Kattywar, is at present engaged in the reorganisation of the police establishment of that province.

THE Ameer of Cabul has ordered all the troops which had been dispersed for the cold season to join their head-quarters within a month.

MR. LOCH has obtained the presidentship of the Madras Municipality in the room of Colonel Denison, who left Madras for England on Tuesday afternoon.

SIR WALTER MORGAN, Chief Justice, Madras, has obtained eight months' leave to proceed to Europe. Mr. Holloway will act as Chief Justice during his absence.

WE learn from Zanzibar that H. M.'s Flagship Glasgow with Admiral A. Cumming and staff on board, set sail from Zanzibar on the 15th February for Bombay—a six week's voyage.

A SCHEME for the establishment of a Zoological Garden for Calcutta has been laid before the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Mr. L. Schwendier, a Member of the Council of the Society.

WE learn from the *Kattywar Summachar* that an old and infirm Hindoo woman has set up a claim against the Jeytpore Durbar, in Kattywar, for Rs. 1,50,000. It is supposed that the woman is of unsound mind.

NEWS of the French mail packet Dounai having broken down between Galle and Aden has reached Aden ; and the China mail was taken there by the French troopship Tarn, which, it is said, met her on her voyage from Saigon to Toulon, with French troops on board.

THE break up of the Camp of Exercise, without the troops having been employed to do any real fighting, is said by the *Indian Public Opinion* to have excited even more surprise beyond the frontier than was caused by its collection. The people cannot understand so strong a display of force for purposes of mere exercise.

THE s. s. Punjab from Zanzibar arrived at Aden with H. M.'s mails for Aden and for onward transmission on the morning of the 24th ult. She brought a general cargo for Aden, and for transhipment to east and west. By her the Rev. Mr. Badger and Khan Bahadoor Kaji Shahaboodeen returned from the Zanzibar Mission. The former proceeded home in the Cathay the same evening that he came from Zanzibar, and the latter has now arrived in Bombay.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR ARTHUR CORY has been appointed 2nd in Command of the 43rd Bengal Infantry.

THE following is authentic, according to latest arrangements, with regard to the Army Relief for the season 1873-74. The regiments for home are the 21st Hussars, the 16th Brigate R. A., the 58th, 96th and 106th Foot, and the 105th from Aden. The regiments to come out are the 13th Hussars, 11th Brigate R. A., 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the 73rd from Ceylon.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY.

IN military circles the Army Officers' grievance is the general topic of conversation, and in the House the Opposition will have an opportunity of creating political capital out of it. The matter is very simple, and the Liberal Government now stands charged with the imputation of sharp practice at least, if not of positive fraud. It has received money from officers on account of their commissions and in payment for a right to have their promotion, in a great measure, under their control ; it has by an arbitrary act robbed them of this control, and now not only refuses to disgorge the money paid for this important privilege, but brings pressure on the Commander-in-Chief and forces him in his official capacity to put forth his veto against officers asking, in the only way they can, for the return of their money. The organs of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry ask if this is a matter for the interference of Parliament ? The *Globe* answers—"If the honour and probity of the executive, which acts in the name of the Legislature, are of any importance, we have no hesitation in saying it is." The Premier, that prince of autocrats, with his majority in the House, will hardly, unless forced by those members who recognize their responsibility to their constituents, do an act of justice to the army, and it is hardly to be hoped that men with brains and sufficient liberty of action will be found to give free expressions of their opinions, for this servile mechanical majority works patiently and precisely as the Treasury Bench wills it. The abolition of purchase was accompanied by an assurance that no officer should be in a worse position than that he had hitherto filled, but, says the Duke of Richmond pithily and truthfully—"They say that they are in a worse position, and they have no means of bringing their grievances before any tribunal whatever." The nation, however, sees the importance of having a well contented body of officers, especially so now that desertions amongst the men are so frequent—according to the *Police Gazette* 360 desertions took place during the last month—and that it is so difficult to procure the raw material to keep even the favoured Guards up to their strength.

The condition of the army, both as to officers and men, was never worse than it is at present. The former are as discontented as the latter. One regiment of Guards is much below its complement, and has had to send recruiting parties to Ireland, a step which has not been necessitated since the days of the Crimean war. Not only does a great deal of desertion take place, almost entirely amongst the young soldiers, but considerable discontent exists amongst those who remain behind and stick to their colours. Under [illegible] to remain, for what is 4d. per diem for six years paid to men when, after six years' service, they join the army reserve ? Tradesmen, too, are much averse to employing men of the army reserve, knowing that they may be called away from their employ, for training, at the busiest season of the year. Mr. Cardwell's new fangled scheme of sending recruits to join, unaccompanied by a non-commissioned officer, is working badly, and opens another loop-hole for desertion. At the present moment we do not possess a single depot centre, though the War Minister has had eighteen months to establish them in. So much for his army organization.

Sir H. Storkes has stated that the facings of regiments are not to be abolished, but the different patterns of regimental buttons are, and a uniform pattern bearing the Royal Arms substituted. Badges of distinction are to be worn on the collars.

Leave has been obtained by Mr. Ayrton to bring in a bill for the acquisition of property for the purpose of erecting new buildings at Whitehall for the Admiralty and War Office. Barracks for two Field Batteries of Artillery and Commanding Officers' quarters are to be immediately erected at Colchester, which is at no great distance from Harwich, where important defensive works have been recently constructed.

Colonel Maxwell's favourite material, bronze, for rifled guns, has had its doom sealed. The manufacture of bronze 7-pounders for mountain batteries and boat service has been ordered to be discontinued, and a number of 7 lb. steel guns are to be constructed immediately. Continuous practice with the 35-ton gun has been going on at Shoeburyness for some time past, and it has been making surprisingly good shooting. The heavy charge and rapid twist throw the enormous projectiles with a precision hitherto unknown.

Yesterday, Mr. Cardwell, in reply to a question from Colonel Barttelot, stated that it is not his intention to reduce the period of service of regiments in India to less than 12 years as at present arranged. Upon this, Colonel Barttelot gave notice that in Committee on the Army Estimates he should call attention to the length of service in India, and move a resolution in favour of curtailing it. With our system of transports, there seems no reason why regiments should be kept so long on Eastern foreign service. Major Arbuthnot also enquired if any changes, either of principle or detail, are contemplated in the Control Department. Sir H. Storkes replied that such changes as practice and experience suggest are made from time to time, and that as made he will in due course state them.

There is little doubt that Dartmoor will be the scene of this year's autumn manœuvres. The Secretary at War has replied that the memorial sent him shall receive due consideration, and as it has been backed by the Attorney-General, Sir Stafford Northcote, and other gentlemen of influence, there can be but one answer. Besides, military men who had been sent to report on the country have spoken in its favour, and a better selection could hardly be made. If the Easter Monday Volunteer Review takes place, the scene will most probably be Aldershot though nothing has as yet been decided. At Aldershot a large body of regulars could be brought into the field—no small matter.

The Devastation has received two of her 35-ton guns on board, and they are now mounted in her turrets. The other two will follow shortly. H. M. S. Excellent, the famous gunnery ship and one of the institutions of Portsmouth, is to be broken up, and the Marlborough 74, screw ship, belonging to the steam reserve, will take her place. Two composite screw gun boats, the Zephyr and Ariel, have this week been launched at Chatham. Both vessels are 125 feet in length, and each is intended to carry a complement of sixty officers and men, their armaments being two 64 and two 20 pounders ; they are of very light [illegible] draught and are intended for operations in shallow waters.

Owing to the advance of price[illegible] in coal, Wallsend being 54s. per ton, [illegible] the furnaces of the Royal Gun Factories at [illegible] Woolwich have been temporarily stopped, while throughout the Arsenal the utmost economy is being exercised in order to preserve sufficient coal to keep the machinery going.

Whilst the Eastern question is occupying so much public attention, it may not be out of place to mention that the present system of conscription for the Russian Army ends to-morrow, and the new army-organisation, based upon the Prussian fundamental principle of general compulsory service, begins in 1874. This will facilitate rapid mobilisation, and augment the infantry of the line by 100,000 men, and the Artillery by 90 rifled and 18 mitrailleuse batteries. It also provides for the training of the Cossacks for regular service, and makes, besides, numerous defensive improvements. At the five most dangerous points of the Russian Coast in the Red Sea, "stations of refuge" are to be constructed, namely at Poti, at Oxyakoff, at the promontory of Tondroff, at the Bay of Bahal, and at the Fargard, mouth of the Dniester.

Mr. Moncrieff has adapted his principle of counterweight to some of the 64-pounder converted guns which are in future to be placed on the land faces of some of our ports. They work with the greatest ease and simplicity. The apparatus in each case is fitted with reflecting sights, which enable the gunners to work under cover. The only risk they will incur arises from the descent of a shell into the gun pit.

A further reduction has been made in the general depôt battalion at Chatham by the departure of the depôt companies of the 76th Regiment which have proceeded to Bradford in Yorkshire, and are now attached to the 35th Regiment. The head-quarters return to this country in 1875.

Captain William Yates, said to be at the time of his death the oldest officer having served in the Royal Artillery, was interred at Plumstead on Tuesday. He was 91 years of age, and was remarkable, notwithstanding his years, for his activity and vigour. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1809 when he was 27 years of age, and his first commission bears the signatures of George III. and William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play at the Exhibition this afternoon.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 4,000 were recovered on account of police and municipal fines.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Thursday Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to nearly fifty rupees.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—William Simmons, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with being a vagrant. He was sent to the workhouse.

GAMBLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Chima Luxmon and another were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were fined three rupees each.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers and donors of the Bombay Benevolent Library will be held to-day in the hall of the institution at 7-30 P. M., when their attendance is earnestly requested.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Hoossein Mahomed Essack, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing a waistcoat, belonging to Abdoola Osman, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, a Maratha named Luxmon Dowluttia, a cart driver, was charged with torturing his bullocks. Prisoner admitted the offence and was fined Rs 10.

THE CHIEF OF PALITANA AND HIS BHYADS.—The long standing dispute between the Chief of Palitana and his Bhyads about certain payments to the latter is now pending before the Acting Political Agent of Kattywar.

ACCIDENTAL FALL.—On Thursday a child of Mr. Popkiss, residing in Upper Duncan Road, accidentally fell from the second storey of a house, and was seriously injured. The child was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—A labourer employed on board the ship Urbino accidentally fell into the hold of the ship on Thursday. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Davidas Khooshall, aged about fourteen years, was charged with stealing thirteen rupees in cash, belonging to a man named Khooshall Culliandas. The boy was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—The play of "Camaralzaman and Badoura" has had a successful run of thirteen nights already. It is to be put on the boards again this evening, when it is trusted those who have not seen it yet will pay the Grant Road Theatre a visit.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—A Goanese named Nicolao Augustin was yesterday sentenced by Mr Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, to six weeks rigorous imprisonment, for appropriating to his own use a quantity of wearing apparel, belonging to Peter M. D'Abreo.

A FRENCH CLASS.—As letters have recently appeared in our correspondence columns, pointing out the desirability of having a French class established in Bombay, we may mention that such a class is about to be established, as well as public classes for the study of Latin, Greek, &c.

ESCAPING FROM THE WORK-HOUSE.—William Gordon and Daniel Howe, European vagrants, were yesterday charged before the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court with making their escape from the Government work-house. They were convicted and each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MERITORIOUS SERVICES.—We observe that on the 22nd February the letter conferring the title of "Rao Bahadoor" on Mr. Girdhurlal Oolutram, Extra Assistant to the Political Agent of Kattywar, was given to him by Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent, in the presence of a large audience, Europeans and natives.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Babajee Mohopa. It seems that the man had his leg broken by an iron rail falling on it on the 1st instant. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Thursday. The enquiry stands adjourned [illegible] the 15th inst.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the [illegible] at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March	"Setubal"	Co[illegible]
Quadrille......	"Grand Round"	Godfr[illegible]
Selection	"Les Vêpres Siciliennes".............	Verdi
Waltz	"Silvia"	Godfrey
Romance	"Il Giuramento"	Mercadan[illegible]
Galop...........	"Merry Heart"	Palmeri.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed Atmaram Yeshwunt, a peon employed as bill collector in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 457-8-0, belonging to the Asylum. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution ; Mr. Amiroodeen, pleader, defended the prisoner.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. SERAPIS, 4,173 tons, Captain Grant, sailed yesterday for England with troops.

THE BARQUE PRINCE WALDEMAR, 463 tons, Captain H. Edgar, will sail to-day in ballast.

THE BARQUE NEWCASTLE, 487 tons, Captain J. S. Teasdale, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Lemon and eleven deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Cutch, with a cargo of 13 bags garlic and 4 bags silver, and one hundred and nineteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE LOTHAIR, 860 tons, Captain L. S. Leslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (August 24th) with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

THE SHIP ARCTURUS, 1,045 tons, Captain S. N. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (October 16th) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. R. Quadros and family, and one hundred deck passengers from different ports.

THE P. & O. Co's s. s. SUMATRA, 1,266 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Sydney, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne—Mr. A Hunt, Col. Macgregor, Mr. Roskell, Mr. J. Stanten, Mr. J. H. Forley, Gunner [illegible] Private J. King, and Private William[illegible] Wyatt, —Five Misses Hembrough [illegible]. For Sydney Mr. T. C. White, [illegible] two children, and [illegible]

THE B.[illegible] B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BAGDAD, 819 tons, Captain [illegible] Bellwood, arrived in harbour from Coast and Calcutta (February 13th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Speechly, Lieutenant and Mrs. Nuthall, Major Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. Rozario and two children, and seventy-two deck passengers.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 1,478 tons, Captain G. Mathews, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (January 28th) via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—4 bundles iron hoops, 4 casks earthenware, 26 cases machinery, 2 chains, 12 cases whisk[illegible] 30 cases champagne, 60 kegs nails, 58 cases twist [illegible] cutlery, 9 cases wine, 2 cases lamps, 1,014 [illegible] tons coal, 1,098 bundles iron, 2 cases soap, 395 packages cottons, 4,363 bars iron, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

BOMBAY RACES—1873.

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH.

1ST RACE—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.
C. Aus. H...................................Satellite.

2ND RACE—THE BEATEN PLATE.
B. W. G......................................Seaweed.
B. Aus. G... ....Melbourne.

3RD RACE—WINNERS' HANDICAP.
B. A. H.......................................Merry legs.
C. A. C..Tokay.
B. A. G ....Chieftain.
G. A. H ....Khagan.
G. A. H.......................................Moortaban.

4TH RACE—THE 2ND DEALERS' PLATE.
B. A. G ....Amnesty.
G. A. H..Scindiah.
G. A. H ....Dilawur.
B. A. C..Borang.
G. A. C..Mooz ffer.
W. A. H ....Con ueror.

5TH RACE—THE ARAB BEATEN PLATE.
B. A. H..Sunbeam.
B. A. H..Jairam.

6TH RACE—THE AUCTION STAKES.
B. Aus. G.......................................Melbourne, W. O.

First bell at 4 o'clock.

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HIGH COURT.—8TH MARCH.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

717-71—C. Tyabjee—Narronjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Ludha v. Mohunajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

451-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c. v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Callianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kurreembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Letham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and other—C. Tyabjee.

[illegible]-72—Keir Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Pallonjee Jametjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

26-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Raghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c. v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatao Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

801-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdswan Poonsey and another v. The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

689-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Soonderbai v. Chutoorbhooj Deojee—Jefferson and Payne.

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq., v. Damoodhur Hurjeevundass—Manisty and Fletcher.

784-71—Dallas and Lynch—Kessowjee Toolsidas and others v. Soloman Volkart—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kissondas Jumnadas v. Sewlall Motilall—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

812-71—Tyabjee—Abdool Currim and another v. Hajee Alli Jewa and another—Dallas and Lynch.

663-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nuthoo v. Metha Jugjivun Hemjee—Shamrao P.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Naronjee—Khunderao.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, assisted by amateurs, gave a delightful performance in the Grant Road Theatre, the pieces being well chosen, well mounted, and admirably acted. In the "Rough Diamond," Mrs. Bennee performed with great spirit and some versatility as Margery. She was very creditably supported by the gentlemen who took the parts of "Lord Plato," "Sir William Evergreen," and "Cousin Joe." In the second piece, that bright little comedy "Delicate Ground," in which there is such an abundance of conversational small-sword exercise, Mr. Bennee as "Citizen Sangfroid" showed that he was a thorough-going *artist*; we have never seen him act better than he did upon this occasion. The entertainment concluded with the laughable farce called "B. B." These letters are the initials of the *nom-de-guerre* of Jack Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," for whom a harmless looking tradesman, named "Benjamin Bobbin," is mistaken. The fun of the piece was kept up throughout without a single halt. The gentleman who took the part of Bénjamin Bobbin was a great success; "Joe" was capitally got up and did the clod hopping waiter admirably; "Squire Greenfield" was also characteristically got up, whilst the acting was full of humour; and of course Mr. Bennee as the ex-Chicken did his part to perfection. Amongst so much that was enjoyable we feel it almost a pity to take notice of anything that was indifferent, but we must advise the representative of "Alphonse de Grandee" (in "Delicate Ground") not to throw his legs about so much as if he wanted to get rid of them simultaneously with his sentiments, or as if he were imitating the strut of a child playing at soldiers. We have one great improvement to record, and that is, as regards the music. A good selection of music from a first rate military band is certainly better than the ordinary run of music which is provided by Portuguese bands, and Mr. Bennee deserves support for his enterprise in securing the services of a portion of the splendid band of the 83rd. We regretted to see that the Theatre was not nearly so well attended as it might have been, because this was unfair to such an admirable performance as Mr. and Mrs. Bennee had provided. Now that there is no doubt about Mr. and Mrs. Bennee's ability to provide *nuits charmantes*, we hope there will be a full house on the next occasion they perform.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay was held on Thursday afternoon last in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mr. John Connon, the Chairman of the Bench, presiding. An unusually large number of Justices were in attendance.

THE TOOLSEE PROJECT.

The Chairman said this was a special general meeting; and the first business on the list was a letter from Government on the question of the further prosecution of the Toolsee project.

The Clerk, Mr. Leslie Crawford, read the letter dated 4th February last, with the accompanying minute by Colonel Kennedy, which have already been published by us.

Mr. Pedder, acting Municipal Commissioner, remarked he had very little to say on the subject. It appeared to him, as the Secretary to Government said in his letter, that it was a matter of difference of opinion between two engineers, and the question before them was a question of preference to be given to the professional opinion of one engineer over that of another. Mr. Ormiston was of opinion that it was necessary to spend Rs. 70,000 more on the works, while Colonel Kennedy thought it was not necessary to do so. He (Mr. Pedder) would make no further remark and would propose:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to have a statement of the points on which the opinions of Colonel Kennedy and of Mr. Ormiston are at variance, prepared by the Executive Engineer, and to ask the favour of the opinion of Messrs. Le Messurier, Mathew, and Forde upon the subject. Should the decision of these gentlemen be in accordance with the opinion of the Hon Colonel Kennedy, the Bench will withdraw its opposition to the course proposed by him."

The Hon. Narayen Wasudewjee seconded the proposition. He said—When this question was last discussed, we felt that we were deeply indebted to Mr. Ormiston for the advice and assistance rendered by him towards the execution of this important work, and we readily adopted the resolution which he proposed on that occasion. The Hon. Colonel Kennedy, however, dissents from the view taken by Mr. Ormiston, and the arguments by which his dissent is supported seem plausible. Now I would deprecate the introduction of what may be called the personal element into this discussion, and would simply regard it on the broad ground of what is best to be done under the circumstances and the important interests at stake. There can be but one desire on the part of Government and of the Bench to execute this work—so far as human foresight can avail—substantially and economically. No man is infallible, and Mr. Ormiston has already admitted his error as regards the waste weir in dam No. 1. Without, therefore, detracting in the least from the claim which Mr. Ormiston has established on the Bench for what he has already done for them in this and other matters, I think that it would be more satisfactory to all parties to cut the Gordian knot in this case by referring it to a committee as suggested by Government. This is by no means an unusual proceeding. It is one that is invariably followed in respect to all large and important projects of this kind, without intending any slight to the projector, and, therefore, I trust that Mr. Ormiston will not insist upon adhering to the resolution which the Bench came to in the absence of the additional information now before them. I second the resolution.

Mr. Ormiston said he did not propose to interfere in the discussion; and would make but one remark. He had no intention, when he came into the room, to speak at all. He defied Mr. Pedder, the municipal engineer, or any other person, to disprove the accuracy of his main contention. As to the mistake on dam No. 1, it was quite susceptible of explanation, but it had no reference to the present point. The point before them was that dam No. 1 had failed. Mr. Ormiston entered into details as to the average length, depth, strength, &c., of the dams in support of his position,—remarking that it was difficult to say whether a dam of masonry or other kind of construction would give way first. Everybody knew that dam No. 2 was too strong, but was it unnecessarily strong? He would defy any man to say how much too strong it was. He should decline to give the committee or any other body any assistance; and his connection with the Bench should be entirely severed if this proposition was carried. (No, no.)

Dr. Blaney said he rose to propose an amendment based, as he thought, on very good grounds. The Bench had heard Mr. Ormiston's views and was also aware what the views on the other side were. There was not, Dr. Blaney thought, a single professional point remaining to be decided. Where and what was the professional point to be decided? If there was any professional question to decide he would go with the Municipal Commissioner and with the seconder of the proposition: and if the necessity for a committee were shewn, he would heartily vote for the proposition. Colonel Kennedy's own minute shewed there was no professional question remaining to be decided.

Mr. Pedder—How, how is there no professional question remaining?

Dr. Blaney said the question remaining to be decided was as to the strength of dam No. 2; and they had heard that as to that point, no professional opinion would or could set the matter at rest. They could all see and appreciate that Mr. Ormiston's plan secured to them additional strength in the dam; and no one could decide that such strength was unnecessary. Considering how long the question had been before the Bench, and how fully it had been discussed, he thought there was nothing before them to induce them to alter their opinion now. In giving its sanction to the construction of dams of a certain dimension, the Bench undertook the whole of the responsibility. If he thought any light would be thrown on the matter by a new committee, he would heartily second the proposition. Nothing had occurred to show that the Bench had in this matter been wrongly advised. If more money was to be spent in this work, it was in order to give additional strength to the dam (hear, hear); and it would be an abuse of language to call it extravagance. He certainly had no wish to vote the money for extravagance: when he voted for it on the former occasion he voted for it because he believed it to be true economy. (Hear, hear.) He saw nothing now to induce him to alter his view with which he had seconded the former resolution; and he moved an amendment

"That the Bench respectfully adhere to their former resolution on the subject of the Toolsee project passed at their quarterly meeting of the 8th January 1873."

Captain Henry said the Bench had already decided in favour of extra security; and if the Government thought that there was extravagance therein, they had their alternative.

Dr. Cook said Mr. Ormiston had already settled the point that the extra security was not unnecessary; and he would advise that the Bench should stick to its former resolution.

Colonel Ballard said he hardly heard a word of what was read and hardly a word of what had been said. He wished they had some other room to hold their meetings in.

Mr. James Taylor said it was plain their object was to make security doubly sure. He maintained it was true economy to follow the course advised by Mr. Ormiston. (Hear, hear.) He thought Government would have accepted the resolution of the Bench without further discussion on the question. The proper course for the Bench now to adopt was to adhere to their former resolution. It was a small sum considering what they were spending annually. He seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wood said he saw no objection with regard to the proposal of Government to refer the question to a committee, although he would say nothing as to the language in which the Government letter was worded. The point was at least open to question that, because you built a thicker wall, it would be more secure; and he thought, therefore, the opinion of a committee would be desirable. He would support the resolution that had been proposed.

The Chairman said if no other gentleman had anything to say on the subject, he would allow the Commissioner to reply.

Mr. Pedder said he had very carefully avoided anything that might hurt Mr. Ormiston's feelings; but at the same time he should say the feelings of the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Engineer should be not left out of consideration. Mr. Ormiston had not prepared the scheme. Mr. Walton had prepared the scheme; and he (Mr. Pedder) was the man to be held responsible for it; and if money was unnecessarily spent upon it, he would be to blame. Dr. Blaney said it was not an engineering question. He (Mr. Pedder) would say it was an engineering question. The Bench had the opinion of Mr. Ormiston, but they had also the opinion of another eminent engineer—Colonel Kennedy. He (Mr. Pedder) was not an engineer; but he would say that, when engineers differed in opinion, it was advisable to refer the matter to a committee. Colonel Kennedy was not the only engineer that differed in opinion from Mr. Ormiston. He (Mr. Pedder) had consulted several engineers, and with one exception they said that Colonel Kennedy was right, and that Mr. Ormiston was wrong. (Hear, hear.) He need hardly say that, in adopting the amendment, the Bench would be flying in the face of Government. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said the Municipal Commissioner had remarked that he (Dr. Blaney) said it was not an engineering question. He must have taken leave of his senses if he said so. What he said was that certain engineering points connected with masonry, &c., had already been decided; and that no other engineering point remained to be decided. He too had asked the opinion of a great many engineers; and so far from their opinion being as Mr. Pedder had stated it to be, he (Dr. Blaney) had heard that Mr. Ormiston was right and that Colonel Kennedy was wrong. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was put to vote and was lost; and the original proposition was carried by a majority of votes. Some private conversation took place, in which Mr. LeMesurier stated that he declined to act on the committee.

The Hon'ble Narayen Wasudewjee proposed that the name of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy be added to the committee, as Mr. LeMesurier had declined to act.

Captain Henry—This is somewhat irregular.

The Chairman said it was rather irregular, and that any alteration should be left for future arrangement.

STREET TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

The next subject was the presentation by the Commissioner, for final sanction by the Bench, of an agreement between the Justices and Messrs. Stearns and Kittredge for the construction of street tramways in Bombay, the agreement having received the sanction of Government.

The Chairman asked if any gentleman had anything to say on the subject.

Mr. Pedder referred to two stipulations which Government had entered into the agreement. With those trifling exceptions, Government had sanctioned the agreement, and Mr. Kittredge had assented to it; and the Commissioner now moved that the agreement be finally sanctioned.

Dr. Blaney—Government have reserved the power of removing the tramways.

Mr. Pedder said that, with the exception of Abdool Rehman Street, which was a narrow street and where tramways were to be laid experimentally, Government had no power to remove them.

Captain Henry—Is it absolutely necessary to obtain the sanction of Government to these tramways?

Mr. Pedder thought that, under the new law, it would not be necessary, but he deemed it right to insert the proposed stipulations in the agreement.

Captain Henry—If the Municipality chooses to ignore it?

Mr. Pedder—The Municipality has no right to ignore it. The contractor contracts that, if Government tells him that a certain portion should be removed, he shall do so.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Gumpert—"That the agreement with Messrs. Stearns and Kittredge for laying down and working street tramways, and which is now before the Bench, be sanctioned."—Carried unanimously.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO MR. BRUNTON.

Mr. Pedder said Mr. Brunton, Assistant to the Health Officer, was ill, and a member of his family was also ill, and he gave him a month's privilege leave. He now asked for the sanction of the Bench.

Chairman—I may say from personal knowledge that Mr. Brunton is a most deserving servant of the Municipality.

Mr. Pedder—I have arranged for his work. The Municipality does not suffer by his absence.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by the Chairman—"That the privilege leave of 31 days to Mr. Brunton be sanctioned."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Taylor suggested that as the new Municipal Bill had passed, the Bench need not go into the further business on the list, but should leave it for the Town Council.

Mr. Pedder objected to the proposal. There were two or three important matters on which he wanted to have the vote of the Bench.

REDUCTIONS AND MR. HUTCHINSON'S SALARY.

Mr. Pedder produced a statement shewing the reductions of salaries, which was called for by the Bench. The former total was Rs. 2,375. This was reduced to Rs. 1,955, and had at present risen to Rs. 2,015. In addition to that there were the cases of Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Brunton, all of which he had already explained. His own opinion was that the question had better be deferred until the inauguration of the Town Council, with the exception of Mr. Hutchinson's case. Mr. Hutchinson's case stood upon entirely a different footing. The Bench had passed for him a certain salary, and he had been receiving another salary. The Bench sanctioned Rs. 800, and he had been receiving Rs. 650 a month.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—No such thing!

Mr. Pedder thought Mr. Nowrojee was not present when the Bench discussed the question at the last meeting. Mr. Hutchinson was receiving Rs. 800, and he was reduced by Mr. Hope to Rs. 650, so that up to December 1872 he lost in all Rs. 600. He (Mr. Pedder) would propose that his salary be raised not to Rs. 800 as Mr. Peile proposed, but to Rs. 750 a month; and that the question of other salaries be left to the Town Council. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Leave this as well to the Town Council.

Mr. Pedder said the case of Mr. Hutchinson stood on the same footing as that of Dr. Hewlett; and he thought the Bench ought to be consistent.

Mr. Taylor drew attention to the case of the clerks in the Bench office, whose salaries had been reduced. The head clerk was a superior clerk, and his salary had been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 80. Mr. Taylor thought his salary ought to be increased. The case of these clerks had not been fairly heard by the Bench.

Mr. Pedder said one clerk had been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 80, and the other from Rs. 60 to Rs. 40.

Mr. Taylor—I think their case ought to be heard.

Mr. Pedder—It had better be left with that of the other clerks for the Town Council.

Mr. Gumpert—I don't recollect that Mr. Hutchinson's salary was ever reduced to Rs. 600.

Captain Henry asked if Justices did not think that the Bench made a grave mistake in proposing at first a reduction of salaries at all; and that Bombay was now so rich and so prosperous that they should amend their mistake and raise the salaries all round again! (A laugh.)

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett—"That the Bench sanction the payment of a sum of Rs. 600 to Mr. Hutchinson in full payment of all arrears of pay up to 1st December 1872."

Mr. Pedder referred to the Hon. Mr. Forbes's resolution. Mr. Hope had said that the minimum salary of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner should be Rs. 600, and that it was to rise to Rs. 800; but that for special services Mr. Hutchinson should be retained at Rs. 800. It appears Mr. Hope afterwards asked some members of the Bench as to what was meant by Mr. Forbes's resolution, and they said, "Oh, it is Rs. 600."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he was present at and took part in the discussions on the reductions. He would refer to the resolutions and show that there was no ground for raising the salary of one servant of the Municipality. There were many others of whose case not a word was said, because there was no one to speak on their behalf. In the discussion on the reductions, he said they should be made without any distinction from top to bottom, and that the higher salaries should be looked into. A general resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Forbes; and in it the salary of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner was put down at Rs. 650 in broad, unmistakeable terms. There was a distinct confirmation of that vote of reduction; and the salary had been paid in accordance to it. Now, it was sought to give Mr. Hutchinson the amount of his retrenched salary. If the Bench gave it to one servant, why should it not be given to others who had perhaps greater claims than he? (Oh, oh!) In the case of one high officer—Dr. Hewlett—the Bench had cancelled its resolution; but that ought not to form a precedent for repeating a similar blunder, a similar injustice. If they wished to give retrenched salaries, no invidious distinctions should be made, and justice should be equally dealt out to all. Mr. Nowrojee felt it would be utterly an undignified proceeding of the Bench, without rescinding their former resolution, to refund the retrenched salary only of one officer. He said such a proceeding would be not only undignified but unjust. He was going to allude to the case of a hard-working young man, who was educated and brought up in England, Sorabshaw Burjorjee, who held a responsible office in the wheel-tax department, in which, as the Bench knew, there had formerly been serious defalcations. This young man's salary was twice retrenched, once by Mr. Crawford and again by Mr. Hope. It was only an isolated instance.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee here rose to speak.

Mr. Nowrojee—You will pardon me one more observation. (Laughter.) I think all the cases had better be reserved for the Town Council, who will come into office in a few weeks; and let them increase the salaries if they choose. Let the Bench pause before they raise the salaries again without cancelling their former resolutions.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—The Bench will remember what I said when Mr. Hope's budget was discussed, that the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, if carried, would tend to create confusion and occasion a waste of time in future. This has now come to be verified. I will candidly say that many members of the Bench then voted for the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes under the belief that they were reducing Dr. Hewlett's and Mr. Hutchinson's salary. But the question now before the Bench is to some extent a legal one. What is the minimum salary entered against Mr. Hutchinson's name in the Budget? It is Rs. 800 a month.

Mr. Nowrojee—Rs. 650.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I defy you to point that out.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Look at Mr. Hope's remarks.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—That is the minimum salary which Mr. Hope recommended for the next assessor. I should be sorry to try to undo what Mr. Hope has done. That gentleman was brought to act as Municipal Commissioner in an exceptional time and he worked hard in our interest, and I say again, that I for one am not prepared to re-open all the questions decided by him in connection with the reorganization of the establishment, but here Mr. Hope himself had desired to give Mr. Hutchinson Rs. 800 per month. My friend Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has just told you that the Bench will be placing itself in a most undignified position if it gave Mr. Hutchinson the salary he asks, because you have wrongly given it to Dr. Hewlett. Whether you have given it wrongly or rightly is another question, but there it is given, and now what I say is this, that the Justices, instead of acting in an "undignified manner," would be acting most *dignifiedly* if they gave Mr. Hutchinson his salary. For Dr. Hewlett threatened you with legal proceedings and the Justices gave in. Mr. Hutchinson is not in a position to threaten you in a similar manner, therefore, are we to say we wont give what you ask? Such an answer would certainly be most undignified. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Nowrojee has just cited the case of another hardworking officer. If what he has stated is true, he ought to have taken care to bring it to the notice of the Bench at the time, for the efficiency of our employes should not be allowed to be sacrificed for the sake of saving a few rupees. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I was not aware of it then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dosabhoy—Oh, I give you credit for being one of the most painstaking members of the Bench, and I am surprised you did not know anything about it.

Captain Henry—Let us now divide. Gentlemen have already formed their opinions.

The Chairman was going to read the Commissioner's proposition.

Major Baker—Are you not going to allow an amendment on that?

Chairman—Oh, yes. Pity you were so long about it.

Major Baker—But you made so much haste. (Laughter.) I think Mr. Hutchinson ought to get either Rs. 650 or Rs. 800. No intermediary course—no other course is open to the Bench.

Dr. Blaney—That will raise his salary to Rs. 1,050.

Mr. Nowrojee—And, moreover, bind the Corporation to pay him Rs. 800 a month in future!

Captain Henry—The effect of that motion will be to give him a very large increase?

Chairman—Yes.

Captain Henry—Then I will vote for it! (A laugh.)

Proposed as an amendment by Major Baker, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—"That the Bench, acknowledging that Rs. 800 was the correct salary of Mr. Hutchinson, sanction arrears of pay at that rate up to 1st December 1872."—Carried.

Mr. Nowrojee—Is that all? (Laughter.) I don't see any difference between this and the other proposition.

Major Baker—I think it was a great mistake on Mr. Hope's part to have reduced Mr. Hutchinson's salary to Rs. 650. He had no authority to do it.

Mr. Fraser Hore said he would vote for raising Mr. Hutchinson's salary on the ground that, as the salary of one officer, Dr. Hewlett, had been raised, he thought that of every other should also be raised.

The amendment was put to vote and carried by a large majority. The Commissioner's proposition was not pressed.

Most of the European Justices, at this stage of the proceedings, left the room.

Mr. James Taylor moved that the Bench should adjourn.

Mr. Pedder said he had a strong objection to an adjournment, as there were two important matters to come on.

After some conversation, Mr. Taylor proposed that the draft memorial praying for a remission of the excess amount of the Vehar Water debt should be taken out of its order in the list of business and disposed of. Several of the Justices opposed the proposal, and it was not adopted.

COST OF THE WATER WORKS EXTENSION SURVEYS.

Mr. Pedder stated that the total cost of the water works extension surveys was Rs. 1,30,376. He was sorry that Captain Robinson, who had asked for the information, had left the room.

Mr. Nowrojee—I should like to know who is responsible for this large, heavy, and unauthorised expenditure.

Mr. Pedder—I don't know, but I hope I am not.

Mr. Nowrojee—We know you have just come into office, but you might tell us who is responsible for the expenditure.

Mr. Pedder said he thought the solicitors of the Bench might be asked about it.

Mr. Nowrojee—It is not a question of law that we should ask the solicitors.

After some conversation,

Mr. Pedder—I hope I am not to blame—

Mr. Nowrojee—I absolve you from blame.

Mr. Dosabhoy—Thank you for the absolution! (A laugh.)

THE DRAINAGE OF SONAPORE.

Mr. Pedder laid on the table detailed plans and estimates for the drainage of Sonapore, and asked for sanction of Rs. 10,683, which was urgently required.

Mr. Nowrojee—I want to know whether this would be a part of the grand drainage scheme which is to come?

Mr. Pedder said it would exactly fit in with any scheme of drainage.

Mr. Nowrojee said he thought it would be advisable to defer the matter for further inquiry. Although the Commissioner said it would fit in with the drainage scheme, it might possibly not fit in; and the money would be thrown away.

Mr. Pedder—I say it does, it is made to fit in with the scheme; and I don't understand why you should doubt it.

Mr. Nowrojee—I don't see why it should be taken into hand at once. There may be other localities which are worse off for drainage than this locality.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the Bench sanction a grant of Rs. 10,683 for the Sonapore drainage scheme."—Carried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Government, forwarding copy of a Government resolution relative to the salary of the Controller of Municipal Accounts; 2, a letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of a memorandum on the subject of the assessment of the Port Trust property; and 3, a Government resolution on the subject of the Colaba terminus and approaches, were recorded.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE TOWN BAND.

Mr. Pedder said he would move that he be instructed to reply to the Government resolution, to the effect that the Bench cannot contribute anything to the Town Band.

Dr. Lumsdaine—We cannot do it legally.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It would not be legal to do so.

Dr. Blaney—It might be useful in a sanitary point of view when the spirits of the citizens are depressed. (A laugh.)

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation cannot entertain the question of contributing to the Town Band."—Carried.

EXCESS OF THE VEHAR WATER DEBT.

The Bench were about to proceed to further business, when

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think we have not got a *quorum*.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the Commissioner be authorized to sign the memorial for remission of the excess amount of the Vehar Water debt, and that the Clerk of the Justices forward it to the Government of India; and that the Committee be thanked for drawing up the memorial."—Carried.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

A Government resolution stating that Government are responsible for the pay of the Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and that the maintenance charges will be defrayed by the Municipality, was laid before the meeting.

Mr. Pedder read from a letter he had addressed to Government on the subject, stating that he could not say whether, at future meetings of the Bench, the sum proposed by Mr. Peile, Rs. 18,000, would be sanctioned as a grant to the hospital.

Mr. Nowrojee—I move that the consideration of the subject be deferred.

Dr. Dallas said it would be very easy to satisfy the Bench that the grant was unnecessary. He would say a second hospital in Bombay was not needed at all. It was not necessary when the population was 900,000 persons; and it could not be necessary when the population is 600,000.

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Gumpert—"That in reply to the Government resolution No. 631 the Municipal Commissioner be requested to refer, Government to his letter No. 1667—721 of 1873, dated the 8th February 1873."—Carried.

PROPOSED NEW OUTLET TOWER AT VEHAR.

The Clerk read a notice from the Municipal Commissioner that he would lay before the Justices the plans and estimates for the proposed new outlet tower at Vehar Lake, and ask for sanction to the works being carried out at an outlay not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000.

Mr. Nowrojee—The last time we heard of it, the proposed outlay was one lac only.

Dr. Blaney protested against the Bench proceeding with any further business, as there was no *quorum*.

The chairman adjourned the meeting until Wednesday next.

THE SOURASHTRA SOCIETY—A LEARNED ASSOCIATION AT RAJKOTE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY almost with the arrival of Mr. Peile, the Political Agent, a learned society has been established in Kattywar for the purpose of investigating the geography, the natural history, and the antiquarian and folk lore of the Peninsula. The start was made after a University dinner at the house of Mr. Jardine, C. S., who observed that Sourashtra, the holy land of India, was peculiarly rich in the memorials of the past, while from its isolation from the continent of India, many antique customs had remained in existence within living memory, some of them till this day. Hence to the philosophic student of institutions, the country presented a wide and unexplored field. The coast had been visited by the author of the Periplus, the shrines of Girnar and Paleetana were of great antiquity, at Tulaja and elsewhere there were Buddhist caves, the ruins of Goomlee attested the ancient greatness of the Jetwa Rajpoots. The origin and customs of the Katties, to instance one only of the various tribes which had settled in Sourashtra, had long been remarked for their peculiarity, but had been little investigated. New villages were continually being founded in different parts: hence there was an opportunity, much longed for by Sir Sumner Maine in his book of village communities, of ascertaining the mode in which rural institutions were begun. Yet with all this amount of knowledge of twenty centuries lying all around us, nothing had been done since the English entered the country to ascertain it except by Colonel Walker, Mr. A. K. Forbes in his Ras Mala, and a few officers, notably Colonel MacMurdo, who years ago had contributed a few tracts to learned Societies.

Dr. Bühler added that the province was rich in manuscripts in the Sanscrit language, that Wudwan in Jhalawar was the residence of a famous author, and that by a combined effort much aid to learning might be expected.

Mr. Tarkhud said that there was at present very little information to be got on the curious geological strata of the country or the wonders of the Runn of Kutch, while the flora and fauna had never been studied. Mr. Macnaghten followed with some observations on the importance of collecting the bardic accounts of the Bhats and Charuns.

Mr. Peile, who was unanimously requested to be president, expressed his cordial willingness to aid in the proposed researches. Some rules were then drawn up and other arrangements made. Since then there have been two other meetings, and a library and museum have been started in a modest way. The officers and chiefs of the province and many of the pundits and men of learning and influence among the natives are now joining every day, and hopes are entertained that in course of time the Society will become a feeder to the Asiatic Society, and that it will facilitate the efforts of antiquaries in Bombay and elsewhere, at least so far as pointing out to them the places that ought to be examined. All the original members have promised to contribute papers, and although the smallness of the society at Rajkote and the other pursuits of its members are difficulties to be overcome, it is hoped that some of its objects may be attained. The rules of the infant Society are as follow:—

1. That for the encouragement of antiquarian research, the recording of traditional and ethnological information, and generally for adding to a knowledge of the physical, social, and philosophical condition of the province of Kattywar an association should be formed called the Sourashtra Society.

2. That occasional meetings shall be held at convenient times for the reading and discussion of paper written or presented by members on any of the matters above designated.

3. That the Political Agent be the president of the Society.

4. That Mr. Jardine be the secretary to the Society.

5. That a Museum be formed in connection with the Society.

6. That the gentlemen present at this meeting be a committee until the next general meeting, viz., the president, Dr. Sexton, Dr. Bühler, Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. Tarkhud, and the secretary.

7. That it be an instruction to the secretary to invite the officers of the province to join the Society.

8. That the election of other members be settled in committee.

9. That the first general meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Monday in July next.

At a meeting at the Kothee, on the 10th February, the following members were present:—J. B. Peile, Esq., president; Dr. Buhler; C. Macnaghten, Esq.; M. A. Tarkhud, Esq.; Dr. Sexton; and J. Jardine, Esq. secretary.

The following gentlemen joined the Society:—Captain Strut and Captain Watson.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, and seconded by Captain Watson—"That such chiefs and talookdars as may desire to join the Society should be admitted without election."—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Peile, and seconded by Mr. Jardine—"That the Political Assistants be requested to make lists of antiquities in their districts in order that measures may be taken for their preservation."—Carried.

Proposed by Dr. Sexton, and seconded by Mr. Macnaghten—"That the entrance fee be Rs. 10."—Carried.

Proposed by Dr. Sexton, and seconded by Mr. Macnaghten—"That the annual subscription for 1873 be Rs. 10."—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Peile, and seconded by Mr. Tarkhud—"That a list be prepared by the Secretary showing what books, maps and other things are required by the Society and what their cost is."—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Peile, and seconded by Mr. Tarkhud—"That a meeting of the committee be held on the first Monday in March."—Carried.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.—9TH MARCH.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 82 and 95.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns 299 and 279.
Anthem—"Lord, for Thy tender Mercies sake."
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 311 and 164.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 170, 307, and 83.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 95 and 85.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 81, 168, and 320.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 141 and 207.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 15, 82, and 104.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon, Hindoostani.
9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil services.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer, Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, English. Hymns 93, 100, and 274.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 95, (Tune, Stroudwater—No. 169.)
Para 48, (Tune, Dunfermline—No. 88.)
Hymn 81, (Tune, Olmutz—No. 204.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
"Saviour, Hear our pleading."
Hymn 44, (Tune, St. Ambrose—No. 261.)
Hymn 148, (Tune, Eventide—No. 377.)
Anthem—"O come, let us sing Praise unto the Lord." Words by Rev. J. Paton, Music by Proff. J. Schmuck.
Collections for Church Expenses.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 23. Hymns 147 and 91.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 32. Hymn 313. Sanctus I.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

INDIAN ITEM.

PRIVATE RIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.—A correspondence has lately taken place between Archdeacon Baly and the Government of India on the subject of private rights of individuals to certain portions of ground in Government cemeteries. The Archdeacon, being unable to find any rule on the point, asked the Government "whether a person may purchase, by the payment of a fee, portion of ground in a Government cemetery as a burial-place for himself and his family, which he has the right to fence in with a rail or wall, and which, in point of fact, becomes the private property of himself and his family? If this right be granted, what extent of ground may be so reserved, and what fee should be charged?" To this the Government replied that "the grant of such rights is opposed to the spirit of the existing rules, and the reasons advanced by you for discouraging the practice are valid. At the same time, where such rights already exist, there appears no reason for interfering with them. It is possible that special cases may also arise in future, which should be exceptionally treated. In such cases you might exercise your discretion with the sanction of the local Government. But it should be distinctly understood that, whether granted hereafter or now existent, all private rights must cease, if for sanitary or other public reasons the cemetery is closed against burials, or even the portion of the cemetery in which the private ground is situated."—*Englishman.*

THE TRIBES WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH AT ADEN.

FROM the report of Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, the Resident at Aden, on the various Arab peoples in that neighbourhood, we learn that the British Government has relations with nine different tribes in those parts. Of these the Abdalees to the north-west of Aden are, we are told, the most civilised, but least warlike of all the tribes in south-western Arabia. Since the beginning of the last century this tribe has never sought to increase their territories, though their capital Al-Howta has often been invaded by their predatory neighbours to whom they have had to pay heavy ransoms. The district inhabited by the Abdalees has been known from early times as Lahej and the population is almost wholly agricultural though there are a few manufactories of coarse cotton cloth and some dyeing establishments at Al-Howta. The principal trades are in the hands of the Jews. The reigning sovereign is Sultan Fadhl, who derives his revenues from a land tax, transit duties, and certain large monopolies. We find the Abdalees are blessed with a 'Permanent Settlement' which dates back as far, in many instances, as the establishment of the independence of the tribe, about 160 years ago.

As we are told that the sole end of all fiscal measures in Sultan Fadhl's opinion as well as in that of his brother and probable successor Sultan Mahommed is the enrichment of the governing class without reference to the interests of the governed, it is hopeless for the Abdalees to expect much improvement in the present state of affairs for some time. The Koran is the guide for the administration of civil and criminal justice. Death is the punishment for taking away life either purposely or by misadventure, though the penalty may be commuted as in old times in Europe by the offender's paying "duja" or blood-money. In cases of wilful murder the price is estimated at 100 female camels or 1,000 gold Venetian sequins; in cases of manslaughter 700 dollars. Since the expedition of Brigadier Coghlan against Shaik Othman in March 1858, when that fort was destroyed, this tribe has caused us little or no trouble, though in 1863 the mediation of the Resident at Aden was required to settle a dispute as to the succession to the Sultanat which resulted in the Government being transferred to its present chief Sultan Fadhl. This ruler was of assistance to us in our expeditions against the Fadhlees in 1865-66, and our Government presented him with the sum of $5,000. In February 1870 the Sultan came to Bombay as a guest of Government during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and travelled through various districts of the Presidency.

The Fadhlee tribe to the north-east of Aden occupy a considerable extent of territory. These are a proud, warlike and independent race, possessing in a high degree the virtues and vices of the true Bedouin. Amongst the eastern sub-divisions, and especially the Murakasha, a curious practice obtains of holding a "Zanoo," or base-born son, in higher estimation than the legitimate issue, and such a *sobriquet* is held to be no mark of dishonour, but rather the reverse. The men of this class are fond of calling themselves after their mothers, as, "Bin Salma," &c., their fathers being ignored. On the whole, considerable laxity of morals appears to prevail amongst these mountaineers.

The country is theoretically the property of the Sultan who exacts half the produce from the tenants. But as the cultivating area is very small and the outlying hill tribes are little under his control, the Sultan's income from this source is very limited. Nine thousand dollars may be taken as the highest estimate of the yearly income so derivable. The transit duties produce in the aggregate from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum. The Fadhlees under their old chief Sultan Ahmed, who died in 1870, gave the British Government a good deal of trouble. The conduct indeed of the Sultan at the wreck of the ship Statelie, which stranded on the Fadhlee coast about 30 miles to the eastward of Aden in January 1864, was such as to elicit the warm approbation of the British Government, and it was confidently assumed that the enmity of that tribe had become a tradition of the past, and that the Chief, from being the bitterest foe, had become the staunchest friend of the English.

But the old Chief soon returned to his old courses. He threw off the yoke of our enforced friendship, and attacking a kafila on the Aden side of Khor Maksar, and within gunshot of the fortifications, he openly avowed that the outrage was committed on British ground in order to annoy that power and not to affect the Abdaleer. His next step was to assemble a large force with the view, as he alleged, of "sitting down on the roads for two months, destroying the Abdalee crops (then nearly ripe), and showing the British what he could do. He knew they dared not move beyond their walls." But he was speedily undeceived. The Resident, Colonel Merewether, prepared a suitable force which utterly overthrew the enemy's troops near Shaik Othman and pursued them into their own country. In 1867 the old Sultan set his elder son Haidara to tender the submission of the tribe, and terms were entered into on behalf of the Sultan Ahmed with the British Government. In 1870 Haidara succeeded his father. He is about 35 years of age, of mild and amiable disposition, and we are told appears to be sincerely anxious to do right and govern well, though he has no easy task before him. The Fadhlee tribe have, however, since the above treaty was made, loyally adhered to their engagements, and Major-General Tremenheere augurs for the tribe a fair future, provided that their present Sultan adhere to the judicious line of policy which he has hitherto pursued. There are seven other less important tribes about Aden with whom we have relations and to whom we pay a certain annual stipend.—*Indian Observer.*

VIENNA—VIA THE DANUBE.

As many Anglo-Indians who intend taking furlough this year, propose to pay a visit to the great International Exhibition at Vienna, a few notes on a route which is somewhat out of the beaten track may be of some service to our readers. The route is *viâ* Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople, Varna, Rustjouk, the Danube, Pesth, and Vienna.

Arrived at Alexandria, the first thing to be done is to get a steamer to Constantinople. There are many of these—occasionally there is an English vessel, now and then a French one; and a regular weekly line of Egyptian and Austrian Lloyds steamers. The voyage takes six days, and the steamers stop at Chios for a few hours, at Smyrna for twenty-four, at Mytilene, the Dardanelles, and finally at Constantinople. By far the most comfortable steamers are the Austrian Lloyds. They are clean; the waiters are civil; and a liberal and well-cooked table is provided. The cost of the journey is £7. Once a fortnight, a steamer goes by the coast of Asia Minor, calling at all the small ports. This voyage is extremely interesting, but lasts somewhat longer, namely, ten days. A few days spent at Constantinople will amply repay the visitor. There is no town that leaves such a lasting impression on the memory as beautiful Stamboul. The entry into the harbour is generally made at sun-rise, and anything more picturesque can scarcely be imagined. There is an intense blueness of sky and water. To the left hand are the seven hills of Constantinople Proper, covered with houses of every colour, crowned with mosques and minarets, and relieved by the graceful and sombre cypress trees. To the right, is Scutari, and the ancient Chalcedon, the 'city of the blind,' and a vast forest of cypress trees shading the burying place of the Faithful. As the steamer rounds the Seraglio Point, slowly stemming the strong current which sets in from the Black Sea, the harbour of the Golden Horn opens out, crowded with ships and steamers, alive with boats, and making a wonderful picture of civilization and semi-barbarism. A glimpse of the winding Bosphorus is seen, with splendid palaces, low hills covered with houses in the midst of green foliage, and every where the tapering cypress. The view is so wonderfully beautiful that it can never be forgotten.

The good hotels at Constantinople are numerous. Directly a ship lands, she is boarded by the hotel dragomen who thrust their cards in your face, as importunately as do the dhobies and hotel touters on the Madras beach. The best hotels are Missiri's, the Hotel d'Angleterre, and the Hotel d'Orient. The cost of living is a napoleon or 16 shillings a day, exclusive of wine, except an ordinary Greek table wine. A week is easily spent in Pera, visiting the mosques, the bazaars, and the other sights. The cost of a carriage on week days is a napoleon, on Sundays 25 francs. The same sum must be paid, whether you have the carriage for a whole or half day. One can drive everywhere now. Though improved, the streets in Pera are still execrable, but in Constantinople there are built some really fine streets and handsome squares.

The mail service from Constantinople to Vienna runs twice a week, with the exception of the three winter months. The cost including board is a little over £10. The voyage to Varna lasts about 14 hours. For the first 15 miles the route lies through the Bosphorus, so that the traveller has the opportunity of seeing the whole of its charming scenery. Arrived at Varna, the passengers are at once transferred to an express train, which carries them to Rustjouk in about seven hours. It is as well to have a hamper of wine and other refreshments for this part of the journey, as the way-side stations are miserably provided with things appertaining to the commissariat. Rustjouk is a place of some importance. It is a consular station, and is on the borders of Roumania. On the other side of the Danube lies the town of Giorgevo, a place rapidly increasing in size; and only a couple of hours by railway are required to take one to Bucharest, a town which has an opera, a theatre, any number of cafés chantants, and gambling hells, all of the worst kind—its appearance is dirty, its society blackguardly, and its morals none; otherwise it is totally unobjectionable (as a University Don is reported to have said of an Undergraduate). From Rustjouk up the Danube, the scenery for the first twenty-four hours is dull and uniform; flat banks on either side, with here and there a barbarian-looking village. Indeed, with the exception of one part, where the Danube flows through a spur of the Carpathians, and at length escapes through the celebrated Iron Gates, the scenery is uninteresting. But after passing the Iron Gates, whilst going through the narrow gorges of the lofty hills on either side, the scenery is grand. Bluff rocks descend perpendicularly into the rapid stream, one side being wild and savage, while the other is covered with foliage. The river is continually winding, and the scene is continually changing. The passage through these hills lasts for the greater part of the daylight of one day. The steamer then arrives at Baziash, from whence there is a railway through Pesth to Vienna. This takes about eighteen hours, but it would be as well to break the journey by remaining a day at Pesth. Or, if the traveller prefer it, he can, for the same money, go the whole way by steamer without disembarking at Baziash. This, however, takes a couple of days longer, and with the exception of the celebrated old town of Belgrade, there is scarcely anything of interest to be seen. The only thing in favour of not changing, is that the fatigue of a long railway journey is avoided.

We add an abstract of the time required for this route and the expense, and can only repeat that those of our readers to whom the Italian route is already familiar, will do well to vary it by the one we have described.

From Alexandria to Constantinople ...	6 days	cost	£ 7
Constantinople ...	7 days	say	£ 15
Constantinople to Vienna ...	4 days		£ 10
	17 days		£ 32

Of course the time spent at Constantinople is optional, and if a less time is spent there, the expense will be materially reduced. From Vienna to England there are twenty different routes, of which the shortest takes somewhat less than two days.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TRICKS OF NATIVES IN RESPECT OF COBRAS.

DR. MAIR appears to entirely overlook the important fact that a thousand dead cobras by no means represent a diminution of one thousand in the legitimate number of cobras, or, to put it more plainly, if the offer of a reward be published in 1873 and the year 1874 sees a lakh of cobras dead at magisterial doors, it does not in the least show that the number of cobras left alive is less by a lakh than the number that would have been alive *had no reward ever been offered.* Rewards for snakes act both ways. They induce mortality, but they also bring about propagation. The Government is placed in the position of a purchaser, bound to take and pay for any amount of an article the production of which is easy and, practically, unlimited. Why, were such a fee as Dr. Mair suggests—8 annas per head—offered, hundreds of breeding establishments would be started. It was only the other day that a chain viper belonging to Dr. Shortt presented her master with a batch of *thirty-nine*, and there is nothing on earth to prevent a native who understands snakes from educating a dozen such mothers and [illegible] their offspring. No one, we imagine, has yet learnt to distinguish a wild cobra from a house bred one, and therefore the proprietor would simply have to kill half-a-dozen of his herd whenever occasion required, as the Irishman kills his pig. The diet of the interesting animals would be easily procured, and would cost nothing, while, hazardous occupation as it may sound to rear snakes, there is no doubt but that it would be safety itself compared to catching them wild. Once in a specious wire cage materfamilias would be a certain source of revenue, for a noose let down through a hole would at any time fish up one of her children. There is, we repeat, nothing whatever to prevent the establishment of *snakeries* on a large scale, and it is certain that the offer of so large a sum as 8 annas per head would see them started, if indeed they do not already exist.

This particular form of deception could be probably stopped, or at least checked, by only giving rewards for snakes of a certain size—*i. e.*, age—but then an alternative evil would spring up, for though natives might not find it worth the trouble to rear snakes for the number of months that would require to be passed before the size has attained, on the other hand no professional slayer would kill a young snake in the jungle, for to do so would be to sweep away a possible source of profit hereafter. Infant cobras would be respected like hen pheasants. No, we fear the extermination of cobras must be left to natural causes, or, rather, to ordinary causes. As cultivation increases, and population becomes more dense, the snake will gradually disappear in common with all animals offensive to man. Where two enemies meet neither of which will give way voluntarily, the weaker must sooner or later do so involuntarily. The cobra will be, slowly but surely, relegated to the jungle, and eventually to none but the densest and most unhealthy part of the jungle. That it will ever disappear entirely is scarcely probable, but that it will disappear so far as its effects are concerned there can be but little doubt, unless India is to be deserted.—*Madras Times.*

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE following correspondence with the Russian Government respecting its policy in Central Asia has been presented to both Houses of Parliament:—

"No. 1.

"EARL GRANVILLE TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

"Foreign Office, October 17, 1872.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have not yet received from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg communication of the report which General Kaufmann was long since instructed to draw up on the countries south of the Oxus which are claimed by the ruler of Afghanistan as his hereditary possessions.

"Her Majesty's Government have awaited this communication in full confidence that impartial inquiries instituted by that distinguished officer would confirm the views they themselves take of this matter, and so enable the two Governments to come to a prompt and definite decision on the question that has been so long in discussion between them.

"But as the expected communication has not reached them, and as they consider it of importance, both for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in Central Asia and for removing all causes of misunderstanding between the Imperial Government and themselves, I will no longer delay making known through your Excellency to the Imperial Government the conclusion at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived after carefully weighing all the evidence before them.

"In the opinion then of Her Majesty's Government the right of the Ameer of Cabul (Shere Ali) to the possession of the territories up to the Oxus as far down as Khodja Saleh if fully established, and they believe and have so stated to him through the Indian Government, that he would have a right to defend these territories if invaded. On the other hand, Her Majesty's authorities in India have declared their determination to remonstrate strongly with the Ameer should he evince any disposition to overstep these limits of his kingdom.

"Hitherto the Ameer has proved most amenable to the advice offered to him by the Indian Government, and has cordially accepted the peaceful policy which they have recommended him to adopt, because the Indian Government have been able to accompany their advice with an assurance that the territorial integrity of Afghanistan would in like manner be respected by those Powers beyond his frontiers which are amenable to the influence of Russia. The policy thus happily inaugurated has produced the most beneficial results in the establishment of peace in the countries where it has long been unknown.

"Her Majesty's Government believe that it is now in the power of the Russian Government, by an explicit recognition of the right of the Ameer of Cabul to these territories which he now claims, which Bokhara herself admits to be his, and which all evidence as yet produced shows to be in his actual and effectual possession, to assist the British Government in perpetuating, as far as it is in human power to do so, the peace and prosperity of those regions, and in removing for ever by such means all cause of uneasiness and jealousy between England and Russia in regard to their respective policies in Asia.

"For your Excellency's more complete information I state the territories and boundaries which Her Majesty's Government consider as fully belonging to the Ameer of Cabul, viz:—

"1. Badakshan, with its dependent district of Wakhan from the Sarikal (Woods Lake) on the east to the junction of the Kouktcha River with the Oxus (or Penjah), forming the northern boundary of this Afghan province throughout its entire extent.

"2. Afghan Turkestan, comprising the districts of Kundus, Khulm, and Balkh, the northern boundary of which would be the line of the Oxus from the junction of the Kouktcha River to the post of the Khodja Saleh, inclusive, on the high road from Bokhara to Balkh. Nothing to be claimed by the Afghan Ameer on the left bank of the Oxus below Khoja Saleh.

"3. The internal districts of Aktchi, Seripool, Meimane, Chibbirgan, and Andkhoi, the latter of which would be the extreme Afghan frontier possession to the north-west, the desert beyond belonging to independent tribes of Turkomans.

"4. The western Afghan frontier between the dependencies of Herat and those of the Persian province of Khorassan is well known and need not here be defined.

"Your Excellency will give a copy of this despatch to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.—I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

"No. 2.

"PRINCE GORTCHAKOW TO COUNT BRUNNOW.

(Communicated to Earl Granville by Count Brunnow, December 29.)

"St. Petersburg, Dec. 7, 1872.

"M. le Comte,—Your Excellency has already received copy of Lord Granville's despatch of the 17th of October, which was communicated to us by Lord A. Loftus, by order of his Government.

"It refers to the affairs of Central Asia.

"Before answering it, it becomes necessary for me to recapitulate the different phases of the negotiation between us and the English Cabinet upon this question.

"The two Governments were equally desirous to forestall any cause of disagreement between them in that part of Asia. Both wished to establish such a state of things as would secure peace in those countries, and consolidate the relations of friendship and good understanding between the two Governments.

"They had consequently come to an agreement that it was expedient to have a certain 'intermediary' zone, for the purpose of preserving their respective possession from immediate contact.

"Afghanistan seemed well fitted to supply what was needed; and it was consequently agreed that the two Governments should use all their influence with their neighbouring States towards preventing any collision or encroachment one side or the other of this 'intermediary' zone.

"All that remained, in order to make the agreement between the two Cabinets as complete in fact as it already was in principle, was to trace the exact limits of the zone.

"It was here that a doubtful point arose.

"The founder of the Afghan State, Dost Mahommed Khan, had left behind him a state of confusion which did not allow of the territorial extension which Afghanistan had acquired at certain moments of his reign being accepted as a basis.

"It was consequently agreed that no territories should be taken into account but such as having formerly recognized the authority of Dost Mahommed were still in the actual possession of Shere Ali Khan.

"It thus became necessary to ascertain, with all possible accuracy, what were the territories in his actual possession.

"For this purpose it was requisite to have positive local *data*, which neither Government possessed, with reference to these distant and imperfectly-known countries.

"It was agreed that the Governor-General of Turkestan should be instructed to take advantage of his residence in the proximity of and his relations with the neighbouring Khanates to collect all the information necessary to throw light upon the question, and to enable the two Governments to come to a practical decision with the facts before him.

"Such was the point, M. le Comte, as your Excellency will recollect, at which our negotiations with the English Cabinet had arrived.

"In conformity with this decision, M. l'Aide-de-Camp General de Kaufmann had taken every possible measure towards carrying out this preliminary investigation. Owing, moreover, to difficulties arising out of the distances involved, to the excessively complicated nature of the points to be elucidated, the absence of genuine sources of information, and the impossibility of a direct inquiry, he was unable to accomplish his task as speedily as we, no less than the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, would have desired. Hence the delay pointed out in Lord Granville's despatch.

"We have, however, already drawn attention to the fact that the cause of the delay is to be found in the serious attention which the Imperial Cabinet devoted to this affair. It would have been easy to rest content with hastily-collected notions, which later would have given rise to misunderstandings. We preferred to study the question conscientiously, since it was one of giving a solid and durable basis to the political organization of Central Asia, and to the good and friendly relations, present as well as future, which the two Governments aimed at establishing between them on that basis.

"At the beginning of last October, the Imperial Ministry was able to announce to Lord A. Loftus and to your Excellency that the Councillor of State Struve, to whom these inquiries had been intrusted, had at last just arrived at St. Petersburg, and that as soon as the materials he had collected had been put into shape, the result would be communicated to the Cabinet in London. It was while this work was going on that Lord Granville's despatch was communicated to us, informing us of the opinion which Her Britannic Majesty's Government has thought fit to form upon the points under discussion.

"The Imperial Cabinet, having in view the spirit of the agreement arrived at in principle between the two Governments, none the less thinks it its duty to transmit to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the particulars collected on the spot by order of the Governor-General of Turkestan, and to lay before them most frankly the conclusions which, in its opinion, are their natural consequences.

"These particulars and conclusions are contained in the letter, copy of which is enclosed, which M. l'Aide-Camp General de Kaufmann has just addressed to me, and in the memorandum which forms its enclosure.

"I will sum them up:—

"The question to be settled had two sides—

"1. To ascertain the real state of possession at this moment, so far as it is possible to prove it in those countries.

"2. Starting from this *status quo* as a basis, to seek for a line of demarcation, to be traced, which will best answer the object of the present negotiations—that is, to remove as far as possible all cause of conflict or mutual encroachments between the neighbouring Khanates, and consequently assure, as far as can be done, the state of peace which henceforward the two Governments should respectively use all their influence to cause to be respected.

"Looking at the question from these two points of view, its study led to the following conclusions:—

"1. That to the north, the Amou Daria, forms, in fact, the proper frontier of Afghanistan from its confluence with the Kouktcha, as far as the point of Khodja Saleh.

"So far our *data* confirm the opinion of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and the frontier in question seems the more reasonable, that it can give rise to no disputes on the part of the inhabitants of the banks of the Amou Daria.

"2. To the north-east the *data* we have collected give the confluence of that river with the Kouktcha as the limit of the districts over which Shere Ali Khan exercises actual undisputed sovereignty. Beyond that limit, and especially with regard to Badakshan and Wakhan, it has been impossible to find any traces of such a sovereignty; on the contrary, all our information upon the subject goes to prove that these districts should be regarded as independent. In the communication from Her Britannic Majesty's Government, which was made to us in November last, it is seen that, according to the testimony of Major Montgomery, the Ameer of Cabul has 'considerable authority' in Badakhan, and that the Afghans have 'assisted Mahmood Shah to upset the Emir or chief of this country, Jehandar Shah.' But these facts themselves seem to point rather to the real independence of Badakshan than to its absolute subjection to the Ameer of Cabul. The information collected by M. Struve, and contained in his memorandum, supports this conclusion. Mention is made, it is true, of interference by the Afghan Ameer in the internal disputes of Badakshan, and of attempts on his part to get his assistance paid for by a kind of tribute, but nowhere are the signs to be found which in Asia accompany the exercise of the rights of sovereignty; for instance, the presence in the country of Afghan officers, and of officials to collect the taxes. The Chiefs of Badakshan looked upon themselves, and were looked upon by their neighbours, as independent chiefs.

"It follows that, from these facts, at the most it may be granted that the Ameer of Cabul has on various occasions attempted to bring Badakshan under his dominion, that he has several times profited by internal discord to exercise over the country considerable control, based on his position as a neighbour and the superiority of his forces; but that it is impossible to deduce from them the existence of a real and uncontested sovereign power.

"As to Wakhan, that country seems to have remained up to the present moment even more outside the circle of the direct action of the Chiefs of Afghanistan.

"3. We have next to inquire whether or not in this state of things, and in view of our common object—that is, the establishment in those regions of a permanent peace guaranteed by both Governments—it is well to recognize the rights claimed by the Ameer of Cabul over Badakshan and Wakhan, and to comprise these two countries within the territorial limits of Afghanistan. Such is not the opinion of M. l'Aide-de-Camp General Kaufmann, and the Imperial Cabinet arrives at the same conclusions.

"In the present state of things there is no dispute between Badakshan and her neighbours. Bokhara puts for-

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ward no claim to that country. The two States are, besides, too weak, too absorbed in their own affairs, to wish to quarrel. England and Russia would consequently have nothing to do but to maintain this state of peace as well between these Khanates as between Afghanistan and Badakshan; and this task would not seem beyond their power. Far otherwise would it be the day that the Ameer of Cabul should extend his authority over Badakshan and Wakhan. He would find himself in immediate contact with Kashgar, Khokand, and Bokhara, from which he is now separated by these two countries. From that moment it would be far more difficult to avoid contests due either to his ambition and consciousness of power or to the jealousy of his neighbours. This would give a most precarious basis to the peace which it is sought to establish in those countries, and compromise the two Governments who would be called upon to guarantee it. This arrangement would consequently seem to us to go directly counter to the object which they have in common. It would appear to us much more in keeping with that object to allow the present state of things to continue. Badakshan and Wakhan would thus form a barrier interposed between the Northern and Southern States of Central Asia, and this barrier, strengthened by the combined action which England and Russia are able to bring to bear upon such of those States as are accessible to their influence, would effectually prevent any dangerous contact, and would, in our opinion, secure, as far as anything could do so, the peace of those countries.

"4. As for the boundaries to be recognized as those of Afghanistan on the north-west, starting from Khodja-Saleh, the information we have received equally throws doubts upon the *de facto* possession by the Ameer of Cabul of the towns of Aktchi, Seripool, Meimané, Chibirgan, and Andkhoi, which it is a question of comprising within the acknowledged boundaries of Afghanistan.

"These districts, however, being divided from Bokhara by deserts, would not, if annexed to the Afghan territory, offer the same dangers of contact that we have pointed out on the north-east, and their annexation would not, consequently, be open to the same objections.

"If the Government of Her Britannic Majesty adheres to its opinion of the expediency of comprising these places in the limits of the Afghan territory we will not insist upon the principle from which we started—namely, that no districts should be acknowledged as part of Afghanistan but such as had been under the rule of Dost Mohammed Khan, and were, at this moment, in actual subjection to Shere Ali Khan. In deference to the wish of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, the Imperial Cabinet would be disposed, as far as this portion of the boundary is concerned, to accept the line laid down in Lord Granville's despatch. Such, M. le Comte, are briefly the conclusions which we think the materials in our hands justify us in forming.

"Be so good as to lay them before the Chief Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty. Our intention in communicating them to his Excellency is not only to fulfil our promise. We believe that, in attempting the rational solution of a question which interests the two Governments equally, we are best carrying out the purpose which has animated both ever since their first friendly interchange of [illegible]

"Receive, &c., "GORTCHAKOW."

(Enclosure 1 in No. 2.)

"GENERAL KAUFMANN TO PRINCE GORTCHAKOW.

(Translated from the Russian.)

"St. Petersburg, Nov. 29, 1872.

"I have the honour to submit to your Highness herewith a memorandum on the question of the northern frontier of Afghanistan. This memorandum has been compiled on the basis of such *data* and materials as I have succeeded in collecting in the course of the last two years on the subject of the state of affairs on the frontier of Afghanistan and Bokhara and the independent States on the upper course of the Amou-Daria.

"I confess that these *data* are far from being complete.

"Personal investigation and observation, exercised on the very spot, are in Central Asia the only means of obtaining enlightenment on any question whatever, political or geographical. I have not as yet had recourse to these means. To have sent a Russian official into these countries, even on the pretext of a scientific mission, might have created a panic in Afghanistan, and would have awakened suspicions and apprehensions on the part of the Government of India. It was my duty to avoid anything that might in any way have disturbed the satisfactory state of our relations as established by the friendly and sincere exchange of ideas which has taken place between the Imperial Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty.

"I have already had the honour of communicating to your Highness my opinion as to one of the causes of the excited state of public feeling existing in the Khanates of Central Asia bordering on Russia. That is, that all our neighbours, and particularly the Afghans, are filled with the conviction that there exists between Russia and England an enmity which, sooner or later, will lead us into a conflict with the English in Asia.

"In conformity with the intentions and views of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have applied myself to dispel this bugbear of an impending conflict between the two great Powers. In my relations with Khokand or Bokhara, and, above all, in my letters to Shere Ali Khan, I have always spoken of the similarity of views and of the friendship existing between ourselves and England, and I have applied myself to the task of demonstrating that these two Powers, Russia as well as England, are equally solicitous for the tranquillity of the countries and peoples which lie within the radius of their influence and protection. It is this reason which, up to the present time, has determined me not to send officers into those parts with the object of obtaining information respecting the questions put to me by the Imperial Government.

"This state of things is quite as advantageous for us as for England. But it is liable to change should once the possessions of Shere Ali Khan be guaranteed to him within the boundaries proposed at the present moment by Lord Granville in his despatch to Lord A. Loftus of the 17th of October last. Such a guarantee would give him a considerable prestige, and he would immediately attempt to seize, *de facto*, the territories thus conceded to him. First of all he would turn his attention towards Badakshan and Wakhan as the easiest and most attainable booty. By the acquisition of these two territories he would prolong his line of contact with Bokhara, and would find himself side by side with Karateguina, whence Khokand is within easy reach. Finally, his north-western boundary would touch the possessions of Yakoub Bek. Here is a road which would lead him straight into collision with Russia.

"If the English Government is really animated by the same wish as ourselves to maintain internal peace and tranquillity in the Khanates which separate us from the British possessions in India—if England will give credit to our sincere protestations that we are not dreaming of any hostile enterprise whatever against her Indian possessions,—common sense ought to suggest to her the necessity of recognizing the independence of Badakshan and Wakhan, equally in the interests of the Ameers of Cabul and of Bokhara. "I have, &c."

ENCLOSURE 2 IN NO. 2.—MEMORANDUM.

(Translated from the Russian.)

"In the strict sense of the word, the possessions of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan only extend eastward as far as the meridian of the point of junction of the river Kouktcha with the Amu-Daria. This line separates Badakshan and Wakhan from the province of Kunduz, which incontestably forms part of the dominions of Shere Ali Khan. It was annexed to Afghanistan about 20 years ago by Mohammed Afzul Khan, son of Dost Mohammed, who was at that time Governor of Balkh. Afzul Khan, as we learn from an English communication, made a fruitless attempt to seize Badakshan, the consequence of which, however, was that the Meer of Badakshan, in order to secure the safety of his dominions, engaged to pay to Dost Mohammed Khan an annual tribute of two rupees for every house, and to deliver up to him the mines of rubies and lapis-lazuli situated in his territory. This engagement, however, was not fulfilled; the death of Dost Mohammed Khan suggested to the Chiefs of Badakshan, who little wished to become subservient to Cabul, the idea of seeking the protection of Bokhara. But the Ameer Seid Mouzaffar totally declined to interfere in the affairs of Badakshan, not because he looked upon this country as a dependency of Afghanistan, but because at that time he was anxiously watching the progress of our arms in Central Asia, and was preparing to march against Kokand.

"Djandar Shah, who was then ruler of Badakshan, was an entirely independent sovereign, and recognized as such by all his neighbours. He had entered into friendly relations with Mohammed Afzul Khan and his son Abdourrahman Khan, to whom he paid no tribute. When Shere Ali Khan, having defeated Abdourrahman Khan, had occupied Cabul and Balkh, and made himself master of all Afghanistan, he sent an embassy to Djandar Shah, calling upon him to fulfil the engagements which he had formerly contracted. Djandar Shah answered by a refusal. Thereupon Mohammed Shah, his nephew, supported by the Afghan troops, overthrew his uncle and made himself master of Faizabad, the capital of Badakshan, while his younger brother, Mizrab Shah, seized Tchaiab, the chief town of the province of Roustakh. The two brothers now pay to Shere Ali Khan, in recognition of the co-operation which he granted them, an annual tribute of 15,000 rupees (9,000 roubles). With the exception, however, of a very small number of Afghan adventurers, one meets in Badakshan with neither officials nor troops of the Ameer of Cabul, and his people themselves detest the Afghans.

"This intelligence, furnished by Abdourrahman Khan, and gathered partly from the lips of envoys of the Sirdar of Balkh, who came to Tashkend, is confirmed by the statement of Alif Bek, ex-Governor of Sarikoul (a province of Kashgar bordering on Wakhan), who presented himself at Tashkend in the month of August of the present year. He added that Djandar Shah, the legitimate ruler of Badakshan, who first of all fled to Bokhara, had afterwards returned by Samarkand and Kokand to Chougnan.

"Such a state of things existing in Badakshan clearly shows that Shere Ali Khan could have no pretension to the possession of Badakshan as an inheritance bequeathed to him by Dost Mohammed Khan, and that his authority is not yet established in Badakshan; Mohammed Shah and Mizrab Shah, the actual rulers of Badakshan, do not consider themselves as Beks of the Ameer of Cabul, and, if they pay him tribute, it is only in the interest of their own security and in order to shelter themselves from the sudden attacks of the brigands of Kunduz. Moreover, they have still to fear their uncle, Djandar Shah. There is nothing to favour the belief that the state of affairs in Badakshan is likely to change soon in favour of Shere Ali Khan, and it is certain that the present state of things in that country is in accordance, or nearly so, with the objects we have in view in Central Asia in common, and after a previous and voluntary understanding, with England. Nor does anything point to the possibility of a collision between Afghanistan and Bokhara on the side of Badakshan; the Ameer Seid Mouzaffar has put forward no pretension to the possession of that country. In the same way Shere Ali Khan, who with difficulty keeps up a show of authority at Badakshan, is not in a position at this moment to exercise any influence over Koulab and Hissar, the towns of Bokhara which lie nearest to Badakshan. The official recognition of Russia and England of the rights of Shere Ali Khan over this country would at once lead that sovereign to make every effort to establish himself at Faizabad and in the district of Roustakh, and, should he once succeed, a collision between Bokhara and Afghanistan would become inevitable. In support of this view it will suffice to state that the former Bek of Hissar, who in 1870 took refuge in Afghanistan, after his revolt against the Ameer Seid Mouzaffar in 1869, has already made attempts to recover his province, with the assistance of the Afghans, to whom he promised the entire subjection to the Ameer of Cabul of the whole of the province of Hissar and Kouliab. That this plan has not been carried out must be attributed to the fact that the authority of Shere Ali Khan in Badakshan was null, and that the Ameer had no means of aggression at his disposal in that State.

"To the east of Badakshan, in the upper basin of the Amu-Daria, lies a country little known, named Wakhan. This country, sometimes called Daria-pendj (the Five Rivers,) on account of the five principal tributaries which give rise to the Amu-Daria, to the north borders on the Pamir Steppe, which separates it from Karategnine; to the east it marches with Sarikoul, which belongs to the States under Yakoub Bek; to the south it is separated from Tchitrar (a country completely independent of Cabul) by the mountains of Nouk-San, the eastern prolongation of the Hindoo-Koosh. Wakhan is administered by a Chief of its own, but the poverty of its inhabitants, and the barrenness of the soil of this mountainous district, have brought it into dependence upon Badakshan, the Beks of which do not, however, meddle with its domestic affairs. Once a year the Chief of Wakhan sends a certain sum of money to the Beks of Badakshan; but there are no direct relations between this country and Afghanistan.

"A road passes through Badakshan and Wakhan connecting Kunduz with Sarikoul, Yarkend, and Kashgar. According to certain information in our possession, this road is longer than the direct road from Peshawur to Yarkend taken by Mr. Shaw.

"As to the Amu-Daria, this river serves as a boundary line between Afghanistan and Bokhara for a distance of about 300 versts, from the confluence of the Kouktcha on the east up to the point where both banks belong to Bokhara, and especially as far as the pass of Tchouckha-Gouzar, opposite the Bokharan village Khodja-Saleh, which is on the right bank of the river.

"To sum up, as far as regards the north-west boundary of Afghanistan, although there are doubts as to the actual possession by the Ameer of Cabul of the towns of Aktchou, Seripool, Maimane, Chibirgan, and Andkhoi, lying to the west of Balkh, it may be taken into consideration that all this region is isolated from the states of Bokhara by an almost impassable desert, and in part even by the sands, and that, consequently, on that side there would be less fear of any immediate collision between Afghanistan and Bokhara."

(No. 3.)

EARL GRANVILLE TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

"Foreign Office, Jan. 8, 1873.

"My Lord,—Having received information from your Excellency and from Count Brunnow that Count Schouvaloff, a statesman enjoying the confidence of the Emperor of Russia, had left St. Petersburg for London at the desire of His Imperial Majesty, I had the pleasure of receiving his Excellency on the 8th inst.

"He confirmed the fact that it was by the Emperor's desire that he had sought a personal interview with me. It had caused great surprise to His Imperial Majesty to learn from various sources that a certain amount of excitement and susceptibility had been caused in the public mind of this country on account of questions connected with Central Asia.

"The Emperor knew of no questions in Central Asia which could affect the good understanding between the two countries. It was true that no agreement has been come to as to some of the details of the arrangement concluded by Lord Clarendon and Prince Gortchakow on the basis of Mr. Forsyth's recommendations as to the boundaries of Afghanistan; but the question ought not to be a cause to ruffle the good relations between the two countries. His Imperial Majesty had agreed to almost everything that we had asked. There remained only the point regarding the provinces of Badakshan and Wakhan. There might be arguments used respectively by the Departments of each Government, but the Emperor was of opinion that such a question should not be a cause of difference between the countries, and His Imperial Majesty was determined that it should not be so. He was the more inclined to carry out this determination in consequence of His Majesty's belief in the conciliatory policy of Her Majesty's Government.

"Count Schouvalow added, on his own part, that he had every reason to believe, if it were desired by Her Majesty's Government, the agreement might be arrived at at a very early period.

"With regard to the expedition to Khiva, it was true that it was decided upon for next Spring. To give an idea of its character it was sufficient to say that it would consist of four and a half battalions. Its object was to punish acts of brigandage, to recover 50 Russian prisoners, and to teach the Khan that such conduct on his part could not be continued with the impunity in which the moderation of Russia had led him to believe. Not only was it far from the intention of the Emperor to take possession of Khiva, but positive orders had been prepared to prevent it, and directions given that the conditions imposed should be such as could not in any way lead to a prolonged occupancy of Khiva.

"Count Schouvalow repeated the surprise which the Emperor, entertaining such sentiments, felt at the uneasiness which it was said existed in England on the subject, and he gave me most decided assurance that I might give positive assurances to Parliament on this matter.

"With regard to the uneasiness which might exist in England on the subject of Central Asia, I could not deny the fact to Count Schouvalow; the people of this country were decidedly in favour of peace, but a great jealousy existed as to anything which really affected our honour and interest; that they were particularly alive to anything affecting India; that the progress of Russia in Asia had been considerable, and sometimes, as it would appear, like England in India and France in Algeria, more so than was desired by the central Governments; that the Clarendon and Gortchakow arrangement, apparently agreeable to both Governments, had met with great delay as to its final settlement; that it was with the object of coming to a settlement satisfactory to both countries, and in a friendly and conciliatory spirit, that I had addressed to your Excellency the despatch of the 17th of October.

"The only point of difference which now remained, as Count Schouvalow had pointed out, concerned Badakshan and Wakhan. In our opinion, historical facts proved that these countries were under the domination of the sovereign of Cabul, and we have acknowledged as much in public documents; that, with regard to the expedition to Khiva, Count Schouvalow was aware that Lord Northbrook had given the strongest advice to the Khan to comply with the reasonable demands of the Emperor, and if the expedition were undertaken and carried out with the object and within the limits described by Count Schouvalow it would meet with no remonstrance from Her Majesty's Government, but it would undoubtedly excite public attention, and make the settlement of the boundary of Afghanistan more important for the object which both Governments had in view—viz, peace in Central Asia and good relations between the two countries.

"As to coming to a decision at an early date, it appeared to me desirable, inasmuch as it would bear a different aspect if arrived at in the spirit with which both Governments were actuated, and not complicated by possible discussions raised in the British Parliament.

"I concluded by telling Count Schouvalow that I knew the confidence which was placed in him by the Emperor, and that I felt sure that my colleagues would agree with me in appreciating his visit to England as a gratifying proof of the eminently conciliatory and friendly spirit with which the Emperor desired to settle without delay the question at issue.

"I am, &c., "GRANVILLE."

(No. 4.)

"EARL GRANVILLE TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

"Foreign Office, January 24, 1873.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have attentively considered the statements and arguments contained in Prince Gortchakow's despatch of the 7-19th December, and the papers that accompanied it, which were communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador on the 17-29th December, and to your Excellency by Prince Gortchakow on the 29th of that month.

"Her Majesty's Government gladly recognize in the frank and friendly terms of that despatch the same spirit of friendliness as that in which by my despatch of the 17th of October, I desired to convey through your Excellency to the Russian Government the views of that of Her Majesty in regard to the line of boundary claimed by Shere Ali, the ruler of Cabul, for his possessions of Afghanistan.

"Her Majesty's Government see with much satisfaction that, as regards the principal part of that line, the Imperial Government is willing to acquiesce in the claim of Shere Ali, and they rely on the friendly feelings of the Emperor when they lay before him, as I now instruct your Excellency to do, a renewed statement of the grounds on which they consider that Shere Ali's claim to the remainder of the line of boundary referred to in my despatch of the 17th of October to be well-founded.

"The objections stated in Prince Gortchakow's despatch apply to that part of Shere Ali's claims which would comprise the province of Badakshan with its dependent district of Wakhan within the Afghan State. The Imperial Government contend that the province of Badakshan with its dependency, not having been formally incorporated into the territories of Shere Ali, is not legitimately any portion of the Afghan State.

"To this Her Majesty's Government reply that the Ameer of Cabul having attained by conquest the sovereignty over Badakshan, and having received in the most formal manner the submission of the chiefs and people of that province, had the right to impose upon it such a form of government as he might think best adapted to the position of affairs at the time. In the exercise of this right he appointed a local Governor, and he consented experimentally to receive a fixed portion of the revenues of the country, instead of taking upon himself its general financial and other administration. But the Ameer expressly reserved to himself the right of reconsidering this arrangement, which was, in the first instance, made only for one year, of at any time subjecting Badakshan to the direct government of Cabul, and of amalgamating the revenues thereof with the general revenue of the Afghan State. Her Majesty's Government cannot perceive anything in these circumstances calculated to weaken the claims of Shere Ali to the absolute sovereignty of Badakshan. The conquest and submission of the province were complete; and it cannot reasonably be urged that any experimental form of administration which the Ameer, with the acknowledged right of sovereignty, might think fit to impose on Badakshan could possibly disconnect the Province from the general territories south of the Oxus, the sovereignty of which the Russian Government has without hesitation recognized to be vested in the Ameer of Cabul.

Her Majesty's Government have not failed to notice in portions of the statements of the Russian Government to which I am now replying, that its objection to admitting Badakshan and Wakhan to be under the sovereignty of Shere Ali is rested in part on an expressed apprehension lest their incorporation with the remainder of Afghanistan should tend to disturb the peace of Central Asia, and specifically should operate as an encouragement to the Ameer to extend his possessions at the expense of the neighbouring countries. I alluded in my despatch of the 17th of October to the success which had attended the recommendations made to the Ameer by the Indian Government to adopt the policy which had produced the most beneficial results in the establishment of peace in countries where it had long been unknown; and Her Majesty's Government see no reason to suppose that similar results would not follow on the like recommendations. Her Majesty's Government will not fail to impress upon the Ameer in the strongest terms the advantages which are given to him in the recognition by Great Britain and Russia of the boundaries which he claims, and of the consequent obligation on him to abstain from any aggression on his part, and Her Majesty's Government will continue to exercise their influence in the same direction.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot, however, but feel that if Badakshan and Wakhan, which they consider the Ameer justly to deem to be part of his territories, be assumed by England or Russia, or by one or either of them, to be wholly independent of his authority, the Ameer might be tempted to assert his claims by arms; that perhaps in that case Bokhara might seek an opportunity of acquiring districts too weak of themselves to resist the Afghan State; and that thus the peace of Central Asia would be disturbed and occasion given for questions between Great Britain and Russia, which it is on every account so desirable to avoid, and which Her Majesty's Government feel sure would be as distasteful to the Imperial Government as to themselves.

"Her Majesty's Government therefore hope that the Imperial Government, weighing these considerations dispassionately will concur in the recognition which they have made of Shere Ali's rights as stated in my despatch of October, and by so doing put an end to the wild speculations, so calculated to distract the minds of Asiatic races, that there is some marked disagreement between England and Russia, on which they may build hopes of carrying out their border feuds for purposes of self aggrandizement.

"Her Majesty's Government congratulate themselves on the prospect of a definite settlement as between the two Governments of the question of the boundaries of Afghanistan, the details of which have been so long in discussion.

"Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortchakow.

"I am, &c., "GRANVILLE."

(No. 5.)

PRINCE GORTCHAKOW TO COUNT BRUNNOW.

(Communicated to Earl Granville by Count Brunnow, February 5.)

"St. Petersburg, Jan. 19-31, 1873.

"M. le Comte—Lord Augustus Loftus has communicated to me the reply of Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to our despatch on Central Asia of the 19th of December.

"I enclose a copy of this document.

"We see with satisfaction that the English Cabinet continues to pursue in those parts the same object as ourselves—that of insuring to them peace, and, as far as possible, tranquillity.

"The divergence which existed in our views was with regard to the frontiers assigned to the dominions of Shere Ali.

"The English Cabinet includes within them Badakshan and Wakhan, which, according to our views, enjoyed a certain independence. Considering the difficulty experienced in establishing the facts in all their details in those distant parts, considering the greater facilities which the British Government possesses for collecting precise *data*, and, above all, considering our wish not to give to this question of detail greater importance than is due to it, we do not refuse to accept the line of boundary laid down by England.

"We are the more inclined to this act of courtesy as the English Government engages to use all its influence with Shere Ali in order to induce him to maintain a peaceful attitude, as well as to insist on his giving up all measures of aggression or further conquest. This influence is indisputable. It is based not only on the material and moral ascendency of England, but also on the subsidies for which Shere Ali is indebted to her. Such being the case, we see in this assurance a real guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

"Your Excellency will have the goodness to make this declaration to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and to give him a copy of this despatch.

"We are convinced that Lord Granville will perceive in it a fresh proof of the value which our august master attaches to the maintenance and consolidation of the most friendly relations with the Government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. "Receive, &c.,

"GORTCHAKOW."

(*Times, Feb.* 13.)

WE publish this morning the correspondence on the affairs of Central Asia respecting which so much interest has recently been awakened. It must be eminently satisfactory to the country that it closes with a complete concession on the part of the Russian Government of the immediate point in dispute, and that this concession is made in terms which materially enhance its value. The only divergence between the views of the two Governments which it was the object of the correspondence to remove related to the frontiers of Afghanistan. It was agreed between them that those frontiers stretched up to the Oxus on the North from a post named Khoja Saleh on the West to the junction of the Kotchka River with the Oxus on the East. But beyond, on the North-East, the two principalities of Badakshan and Wakhan separate Afghanistan proper from Bokhara, Kokand and Kashgar. The British Government proposed that these territories should be recognized as "fully belonging to the Ameer of Afghanistan." The Russian Government, on the contrary, maintained that, though the Ameer exerted over them considerable control, based on his position as a neighbour and the superiority of his forces, there was nothing to prove that he possessed a "real and uncontested sovereign power over them." Lord Granville replied that the exercise of this power was only in abeyance and that the Ameer had simply consented "experimentally" to allow these dependencies a certain local freedom. Upon this Prince Gortchakoff gracefully declines all further argument on the subject. "Considering," he says, "the difficulty experienced in establishing the facts in all their details in those distant parts, considering the greater facilities which the British Government possesses for collecting precise data, and, above all, considering our wish not to give to this question of detail greater importance than is due to it, we do not refuse to accept the line of boundary laid down by England." It must be owned there could not be a more courteous concession. The Russian Government had taken great trouble to obtain independent information respecting the boundaries in question, and their conclusions differed from our own. But they give us credit for acting in a perfectly friendly spirit, and for entertaining no secondary designs; they think it possible our connexion with Afghanistan may afford us better means of information than they possess, and they at once accept our proposal. Such prompt and full concession fully bears out Count Schouvaloff's assurances that the Emperor was of opinion the question in dispute "should not be a cause of difference between the two countries, and that the Emperor was determined it should not be so." It well deserves to be accepted as "a fresh proof of the value which our august Master attaches to the maintenance and consolidation of the most friendly relations with the Government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

So far, then, as this correspondence shows, the only question at issue between the Governments of England and Russia seems now to have been decided. The Russian Government has yielded all we asked, and no difference remains. But after this first feeling of satisfaction, the public can hardly fail to ask a further question, which the correspondence does not enable us to answer with equal completeness. The Northern frontiers of Afghanistan are mutually agreed upon. But what is the importance to us of determining the Northern boundaries of Afghanistan? So far as the correspondence itself goes, some surprise may be felt at the slightness of the cause which gave rise to so much excitement in the autumn. It is some satisfaction to find that our Government have not, after all, been devising any novel scheme of political interference in Central Asia. No new circumstances had arisen to call for their interposition; no fresh policy has been initiated. Lord Granville has simply expedited the completion on a point of detail of a long pending negotiation. For that negotiation it appears that the late Lord Clarendon was primarily responsible, and that the two Governments had for some time been agreed on the relations they ought to maintain in Central Asia. The point, accordingly, of most interest is not what Lord Granville has done in this particular, which appears perfectly satisfactory and successful; it is what the English nation is already pledged to through the policy of previous Foreign Ministers. On this point the correspondence only gives us indirect information; but that is of the highest interest. Prince Gortchakoff, in replying to Lord Granville's first letter, recapitulates the various phases of the negotiation between the two Cabinets. The two Governments, he says, were alike desirous to forestall any cause of disagreement between them in Central Asia. They wished to establish such a state of things as would secure peace in those countries, and consolidate the relations of friendship between themselves. 'They had consequently come to an agreement that it was expedient to have a certain intermediary zone for the purpose of preserving their respective possessions from immediate contact.' They agreed that Afghanistan was fitted to supply the neutral ground thus desired, and it is for this purpose it became important to determine the exact boundaries of that State. Now, we find no definite statement to a similar purport in Lord Granville's despatches. He confines himself almost entirely to the special point under discussion, and it is possible, therefore, that Prince Gortchakoff's statement might need some qualification in order to convey precisely the English point of view. But at the same time, after receiving the Prince's despatch, Lord Granville stated to Count Schouvaloff that "the only point of difference which now remained concerned Badakshan and Wakhan," and in his formal answer to the Russian despatch he takes no exception whatever to the Prince's recapitulation. It would, however, be extremely interesting to have before us the original correspondence between the two Governments, and the papers now before us do, in fact, simply excite a desire for more. The particular boundaries of Afghanistan are, as the Russian Government point out, a mere question of detail. But the previous agreement which has given occasion for determining them is a question of principle of the highest importance. We cannot understand too clearly what is meant by "an intermediary zone," by which the respective possessions of the two countries are to be preserved from immediate contact. Is it implied, as we argued the other day, that the determination of such a zone precludes us from all interference beyond it, and involves a pledge to Russia that we will not obstruct her proceedings in any way so long as she does not cross the Northern boundary of Afghanistan? Are we to be understood, in short, as having practically partitioned Asia and consigned the whole region beyond Afghanistan to Russia? We do not say that this is the meaning of the agreement, for we have not sufficient means of judging. But it seems possible the Russians might interpret it in that sense and such an interpretation might be very inconvenient for us. The public may reasonably expect, therefore, that by the production of the previous correspondence we may be informed on this point, and may be afforded the means of distinctly understanding the nature of the engagement to which we are pledged.

There is one point, however, on which an engagement is expressly undertaken by our Government, and it does not tend to lessen our anxiety to know the whole. The Russians seem to be enamoured of intermediary zones. Afghanistan is to be an intermediary zone between their Empire and our own; but they also thought an intermediary zone between Afghanistan itself and the Northern Khanates would be desirable. Badakshan and Wakhan would, they thought, furnish such a zone, and for this reason, if for no other, they did not desire them to be recognized as part of the territories of the Ameer. If his sovereign rights were acknowledged, he would at once be in direct contact with Bokhara, and he might be willing to attempt a further extension of his conquest. Lord Granville's principal reply is that the British Government will do their best to deter the Ameer from any such aggression. The Indian Government, he says, have been able by their advice to restrain the Ameer from an aggressive policy, because they have been able to assure him that the integrity of his territory would be respected by the Powers beyond his frontier which are amenable to the influence of Russia, and they believe "similar results would follow on the like recommendations." If the Russians concede the boundaries the Ameer claims, Her Majesty's Government undertake to impress upon him "in the strongest terms" his obligation to abstain from any aggression. Prince Gortchakoff in his final letter takes express note of this engagement. His Government, he says, are the more inclined to the courtesy they display "as the English Government engages to use all its influence with Shere Ali in order to induce him to maintain a peaceful attitude, as well as to insist on his giving up all measures of aggression or further conquest. This influence is indisputable. It is based not only on the material and moral ascendency of England, but also on the subsidies for which Shere Ali is indebted to her. Such being the case, we see in this assurance a real guarantee for the maintenance of peace." It would seem, therefore, that we are pledged in a manner somewhat difficult of definition to insure the good behaviour of the ruler of Afghanistan towards his Northern neighbours, whether the Khan of Bokhara or the Emperor of Russia. We by no means condemn such an engagement. It may be fully justified by explanation. But we think it will be felt that such explanation is needed. An astute Eastern Sovereign, knowing that we were responsible in any degree for his good behaviour, might easily be tempted to presume on his comparative tutelage. We seem entering, in short, on some policy of interposition, or "influence in," Central Asia, which, unless wisely managed, might lead us into considerable difficulties. All that need be asked at present is that we should be informed clearly of the full extent of our responsibilities, and the information we publish this morning is on this point evidently incomplete.

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CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.
The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICE.
MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine. in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced MORSON & SON to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.
PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch
Trade Name and Mark registered.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,000.
AMOUNT PAID UP, UPWARDS OF £250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
LORD SANDHURST, THOS. HUGHES, Esq., M.P., M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
THE HON'BLE J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Manager, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)
TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE.
MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
AGENTS.
MESSRS. GADDUM & CO.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED
UPON
NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES
FOR THE
ASSURANCE OF LIVES;
CHARGING
ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM
FOR
INDIA,
AND ONE UNIFORM RATE
FOR THE WHOLE WORLD;
GIVING
UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL,
OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES;
ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS
OF
PAYING PREMIUMS
IN 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.
EACH PREMIUM PAID REPRESENTING
A POSITIVE NOTE EQUIVALENT
TO A PAID-UP-POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED,
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	26	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	0	34	6	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN ADOPTED, AND PROVIDES—
1st.—Government Securities for assurances by the creation of a Fund in the name of the Official Trustee of Bombay, of 80 per cent. of all premiums received, for the purpose of meeting claims under policies, which Fund can be used for no other purpose.
2nd.—A further security, by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the company as a separate Trust to be made liable only for Assurance engagements should the Premium Fund fail.
3rd.—Indisputability of all Policies, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel, one uniform rate of premium being charged for the whole world.
4th.—Payment of premiums for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Non-forfeiture of Policies should payment of premiums not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Positive Note payable to bearer, being given for every premium paid, which Positive Notes cannot lapse but remain in force, and are payable on death of the assured, or may be converted into cash during his life-time to the extent of 40 per cent of the premiums paid without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured.
6th.—Participation in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and therefore no advantage secured to one class of assurants at the expense of another.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.
A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, derivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.
On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000, the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by a like Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occurring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all the premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance, which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes, each for Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 20,000 in all, upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid, free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.
All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transaction had been made to assume.
Full particulars, together with Proposal Forms, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application being made to the undersigned, who are authorised to commence the business of the Company from this date.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay, 25th February 1873.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL 1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property. Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.
RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600 000; REVENUE £160,0 0.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £850,000.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta............GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay............GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION (£1,000,000).
CHIEF OFFICE—23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON, E. C.
The Undersigned is now prepared to accept on behalf of the above Company every kind of Fire Risks, in Bombay or the Mofussil, at very lowest rate of Premium.
This Company is considered one of the safest and ranks amongst the best Fire Insurance Companies in London, takes only Fire Risks.
LEADING FEATURES OF THIS COMPANY.
Every Risk taken on its own merits.
Having no Life or other Branch, it can devote the whole of its Capital to Fire Insurances.
Promptitude and liberality in settlement of Claims.
MAURICE FISHER,
Sole Agent for Bombay and Central India.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.
For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers.
The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,468
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq. Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MAT[illegible]
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs [illegible] Public that the above Hotel, so well known for [illegible] commodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. [illegible] separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, w[illegible] Families. Superior articles are supplied at mode[illegible] every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. [illegible] well situated, occupies a central position and [illegible] station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shad[illegible] which diminish the glare and keep the extensive co[illegible] fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses [illegible] dertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hills at a [illegible] per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR [illegible]
DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes' walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.
The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be Rs. 6 per day. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.
Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.
Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.
No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.
DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.